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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 33. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9,166

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

Fort Almanac—April 29.

Sun Rises	5.10 A M
Sun Sets	6.45 P M
Day's Length	13 h 35 m
High Water at Southport	5.45 P M
High Water at Wilmington	7.35 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 29.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 59°; 8 p. m., 63°; maximum, 74°; minimum, 53°; mean, 64°.

Rainfall for the day, .00, rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 1.04.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m., April 28, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The Kansas storm has moved due east to central over Missouri, causing heavy winds along its southern edge, and light rain generally from the west Gulf north to the upper Lakes. Local thunder storms reported at St. Louis. The high barometer area has moved off the Atlantic coast, with moderately high barometer over Florida, and another high area moving in from the Dakotas. Clearing to fair, much cooler weather prevails over the West and Northwest, with higher temperatures over the central and southern portions of the country. Fair weather prevails over the East, but with increasing cloudiness in the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 27.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 5.2 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Rain fell Tuesday over Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas; fair weather prevailed elsewhere generally over the cotton belt. Yesterday morning the weather was cloudy and cooler over the Southwest and fair over the coast. Heavy rainfall of 3.00 inches is reported at Temple Texas.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair in eastern portions; increasing cloudiness, with showers in western portions; warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions; southerly winds, becoming westerly.

OUTLINES.

A new passenger association, to be known as the Southeastern Passenger Association, was organized at a meeting of representatives of leading railroads in the South held in Washington, D. C. Henry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, was elected president of the association. —— Consul General Lee has reported to the State Department the arrest and imprisonment of two American citizens in Cuba. —— Four persons lost their lives in a fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.; property loss 25,000. —— *In a train wreck* near Old Fort, N. C., *a colored man* was killed and three *men were* seriously injured. —— The retreat of the Greeks, after the battle of Mati, developed into a rout; men, women and children were killed. —— Storm and flood have caused great loss of life and destruction of property in Oklahoma; the river at Guthrie is thirty feet above its ordinary level; a school house for colored children was struck by lightning, and fifty of the children seriously hurt; the Presbyterian church and other buildings were struck, but no one killed. —— Wm. J. Deboe, Republican, was yesterday elected Senator by the Kentucky Legislature, to succeed Hon. J. C. Blackburn; his election does not change the political complexion of the Senate. —— Owners of the Acetylene gas invention have offered $1,000,000 for the city gas works of Richmond, Va. —— It is reported that the Greeks are still fighting near Pharsalos; nothing is known at Athens of the Greek fleet; matters there will remain unchanged until the ministerial crisis is settled. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1½ per cent., last loan at 1½ and closed offered at 1½@1½ per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7 11-16c; flour dull and nominally lower with the break in wheat; wheat—spot weaker, No. 2 Northern 80½c; corn—spot easy, No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; rosin steady—strained common to good $1 65; spirits turpentine firm at 31@31½c.

The turtle industry is one that does not fear foreign competition. The Dingley tariff builders have left turtles on the free list.

May wheat is quoted at a dollar a bushel. If this racket in Europe continues and other powers get mixed up in it it may bring more.

It is said that April and May are the suicide months, there being more suicides in these two months than in any other two months in the year. No reason is given for this.

A Minnesota editor who has got rich proposes to retire from business and spend the rest of his days, taking a rest and having some fun. There are some funny editors out in that country.

The Japanese buy more underclothes than any other people because they are cheaper. Many of them wear such garments made of paper, which when soiled they use for lighting fires, etc.

The Philadelphia *Times* calls the New York Reform Club dinner a "pointed admonition." Pshaw. It was simply a stuffing of food and a discharge of oratory, that nobody outside paid any special attention to.

Elisha Scagge, who claims to be a Messiah, is stirring up the denizens of the Hamburg section of Arkansas by predicting the end of the world in 1898. Nothing like encouraging people when times are hard and the water high.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

If the South River, N. J., minister who introduced a phonograph in his church and made it play a violin solo, sing the offertory and pronounce the benediction, had just supplied it with a sermon, he might have demonstrated to his congregation how easy it would be to get along without a pastor, when the pastor wants to take his Summer vacation. But then after some congregations got used to that kind of thing they might stick to the phonograph and dispense with the minister.

The old brick business is on a boom in New York, where hustling fakirs have driven a profitable trade by selling at fancy prices old bricks as souvenirs from Gen. Grant's tomb. Enough of them have been sold to build several tombs, and enough of the buyers were sold to fill several cemeteries.

The x ray exposed a whistle that a little boy in Atlanta swallowed and it was taken out. If the x ray could be instrumental in taking the whistle out of the colored boys who perambulate these streets at all hours of the night the city authorities ought to employ a lot of them.

The appointment of young Mr. Sewall as U. S. Minister to Hawaii is considered as a pointer to Mr. McKinley's views on the question of annexation. When Mr. Sewall was there before as Consul he was in it with the "Revolutionists."

That Michigan United States Judge who decided that bank directors who fail to direct are as responsible for the shortcomings of bank officials as they are, doesn't look upon the position of director as simply an ornamental position.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle finds fault with the present administration for coquetting with the silverites. If Mr. Carlisle is as busy as he is reported to be he will have as much as he can attend to without trying to run this administration.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Press boy.
NOTICE—Pyxis toilet cream.
U. S. TREA'Y DEP'T—Sealed proposals.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Our commercial columns show an advance in the price of middling cotton of one-eighth of a cent per pound

— The STAR congratulates Mr. Harry Walters, and likewise the Southeastern Passenger Association, on his election to the Presidency of that organization.

— Mr. A. D. Wessell is making extensive alterations on the building just south of his store on South Front street. It is being converted into a store, and a brick annex for use as a store and restaurant is being added.

— One of our truckers received a telegraphic report of sales of strawberries made for him in the Northern markets yesterday. The prices were very satisfactory, ranging from 16 to 25 cents according to size and quality. After deducting all charges they netted about 13 to 19 cents per quart.

— The case against Dr. A. K. Reynolds, colored, charged with attempting to commit a felonious assault, came up for trial in Justice McGowan's court yesterday afternoon, but the prosecutrix, Mary Carter, colored, failed to appear and press the charge, so the defendant was discharged.

Bellevue Cemetery.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Bellevue Cemetery Company on Tuesday night authorized an increase in the capital stock. The stock has been limited to fifty shares; the recent action of the stockholders increases the limit to 100 shares. As soon as the charter is amended for the increase of capital stock, another meeting will be held for the election of officers. Numerous improvements to the cemetery are in contemplation.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. D. L. Gore has returned to the city.

— Mr. J. C. Stevenson has returned to the city.

— Mr. B. G. Worth left yesterday for the North.

— Mr. A. F. Powell, of Vineland, is in the city.

— Mr. John Haar is out of the city for a few days.

— Mr. Joseph D. Smith returned to the city last night.

— Mr. W. F. Moore, of Kinston, was in the city yesterday.

— Dr. I. C. M. Loftin, of Rocky Point, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. P. Hamer, Jr., of Hamer, S. C., was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. W. Ragdale returned yesterday to Timmonsville, S. C.

— The STAR is glad to learn that Mr. DuBruix Cutlar is improving.

— Mr. Sam Wertheimer, the popular cigar drummer, is in the city.

— Mr. D. R. Kornegay, of Goldsboro, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. J. B. Durham, of Rocky Point, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy is away on a visit to his son, Dr. Russell Bellamy, of New York city.

— Col. Roger Moore and Mr. Owen Fennell are in Clinton attending the Superior Court.

— Dr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, is in the city visiting his brother, Dr. A. D. McDonald.

— Mrs. A. B. Brown and Mrs. T. E. Hayes, of Rocky Point, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Mr. M. J. Kelly, wife and two children spent yesterday at Teacheys' with Mr. Kelley's father, who has been quite sick.

— Messrs. W. R. Atkinson, of Edgecombe, and E. H. Alexander, of Topsail, were callers at the STAR office yesterday.

— Among the arrivals in the city yesterday were Messrs. B. Finke, Long Creek; J. T. Williams, Autreyville; J. W. Starling, Cooper; T. V. Snell, Ocean View; J. B. Harrelson, Carro Gordo; D. A. Batts, Elm City.

— Mr. J. C. Caddell, travelling representative of the Raleigh *Biblical Recorder*, is in the city returning from the "Denominational Institute" at Fair Bluff. He reports a good attendance at the Institute and excellent speeches.

Reduced Rates on the S. A. L.

On account of the Women's Exposition of the Carolinas at Charlotte, N. C., in May, the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets to that point at reduced rates, based on one first class fare. Rate from Wilmington, $6.05. For tickets on sale May 19th and 20th (good for three days from date of sale) a lower rate has been named, which from Wilmington is $3.90 for the round trip.

A rate of one first class fare for the round trip has been named to Charlotte on account of the Presbyterian Church General Assembly; also, for I. O. O. F. of North Carolina.

Reduced rates are also authorized by the Seaboard Air Line to Winston-Salem, N. C., and return, on account of the Annual Commeacement of the Salem Female Academy, May 25th. Rate from Wilmington, $7.25. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th; final limit May 29th.

Fatal Accident to a Young White Man.

A very distressing accident occurred Tuesday at Heading Bluff, a landing on Black river about twenty-two miles from the city. A. S. Hufham, a young white man aged 20 years, was cutting down a tree. As the tree fell it lodged in some way so as to cause the part next the stump to fly up and strike Mr. Hufham on the head. And, besides, the unfortunate man received another blow in the head from the axe which was knocked from his grasp by the falling tree.

This happened about 11 o'clock in the morning. The young man was carried to his home and the best of medical attention provided, but he grew steadily worse and died at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. He was a son of the late A. J. Hufham, of Heading Bluff, and a nephew of Mr. M. C. Benson, of this city.

Civil Service Examination.

The civil service examination of applicants for the positions of book-keeper, junior engineer, and teacher in the Indian service, began on April 26th and was concluded yesterday. It was a continuation of the examination given on March 23rd, and was presided over by the local board, of which Mr. W. C. Craft is secretary. The reason it lasted so long was that two of the applicants, those for the positions of junior engineer, stood for two grades, namely, surveyors and inspectors.

The papers were sent to the commission at Washington. The applicants were from different parts of the State, one of them being from Raleigh.

Raids in Flower Gardens.

The STAR is requested to inform the police force of depredations now being made upon the flower gardens in certain parts of the city. Colored boys pass by in broad daylight and frequently before the eyes of the family pluck the choicest flowers within reach. This is a nuisance that ought not to be countenanced for a moment.

Changes in the Naval Stores Market.

The naval stores market was more than usually active yesterday. Spirits changed from steady at 30½ and 30¾ cents per gallon, to firm at 27 and 30½ cents. Tar was quoted at $1 05, an increase of 5 cents per barrel over the quotations of the day before. Both grades of rosin were 5 cents per barrel lower.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Edward Sharpless on Trial for Killing Sam Register—Case Against Ben Smith and Dan Parker for Murder Continued to Next Term.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Edward Sharpless, colored, was arraigned for the killing of Sam Register, colored, in Cape Fear township on the 17th of March last. The defendant, through his counsel, Bellamy & Bellamy, plead guilty of manslaughter, and the jury acting on instructions brought in a verdict to that effect. The witnesses in the case were then examined, Judge Sutton stating if the evidence in the case warranted it, he would strike out the plea of manslaughter and let the defendant stand trial for murder. Several witnesses were examined, the testimony of which was published in full in the STAR of March 30 and 31. After hearing all the evidence Judge Sutton reserved his decision.

Other cases were disposed of during the day as follows:

R. F. Holmes, colored, assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Continued until next term whether regular or special.

Julia Hart, colored, assault and battery. Judgment suspended upon payment of costs, and defendant discharged as insolvent.

Mary Cole, colored, larceny. Nol pros.

Eugene Pugh, colored, carrying concealed deadly weapon. Verdict guilty.

Henry Johnson, colored, larceny. Sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Wm. James, colored, larceny. Defendant submitted and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Annie Graham, colored, larceny. Six months in the county house of correction.

Percy Lamb, colored, carrying a concealed weapon. Defendant submitted and judgment was suspended upon payment of costs.

Jno. Moore, colored, larceny. Sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Sam Marshall, colored, carrying concealed weapon. Defendant submitted and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county house of correction.

At 6 10 o'clock court took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

During the afternoon session the grand jury came into court and presented a true bill against Ben Smith and Dan Parker, both colored, charged with murdering a white sailor in "Dross Neck" a short time ago. The case was continued until next term. Judge Sutton appointed Jno. Gore, Esq. and D. B. Sutton, Esq., to defend the defendant Smith. A capias was issued for Parker, who is at large, although it is said he is still in the city.

HELP NOW

by Furnishing Table Fare to One or More Delegates.

Col. Walker Taylor, chairman of the general committee to provide homes for delegates to the Southern Baptist Convention, makes his last call. He says that help is needed, now or never. The committee has found it harder to secure table fare than sleeping accommodations. So it is urged that all who can furnish table fare to one, two or more delegates will notify Col. Taylor at once.

You may be crowded already, but "strain a point" and take just one more. And certainly if you are not crowded, you can take one or several more. The situation is growing serious. It is but one day over a week before the Convention meets and one hundred delegates are still to be provided for. Wilmington can and must entertain the Convention in such a way as amply to sustain her long established reputation for hospitality.

In this connection it is but just to say that great credit is due Col. Taylor for his untiring efforts, as chairman of the committee from churches other than the Baptist, to provide homes for the delegates.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington postoffice April 29, 1897:

LADIES' LIST.

Marie Bourjeas (2), Miss Rue Buckner, Miss Carolina Falton, Mamie Tilmore, Miss Katie Kelly, Miss Victoria Knight, Miss Mattie Phillips, Mrs M F Powers, Miss Sarah Reed, Miss Carrie Steward, Miss Lucy Reese, Miss Ida White, Miss Maggie Wright, Miss M J Walson, Miss Penny Wood.

MEN'S LIST.

James Anderson (3), Adam Brian, Rev E S Bunney, Daniels Edwards, Mr Myer Gren, Mrs Francis Howard, Major Hall, Abel Jones, J I Johnson, Jacksonville & Co, Robt Jones Geo J Keer, Will Lanier, A H Moore, Amanda McPherson, Geo McCrary, Horace H Pearsall, P L Parker, John W Qaim, J Riddle, E V Smith, Jas Sibbothe (col), P W Struthers, T A Slatin, Timmus, Geo Winn; Gen Jas H Watson.

FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

B P Bates, Edwin Coht, Charlie Gants, Linose Stokes, Lizzie Well, Hilton Graham.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

For the Star.

A PLEA FOR YOUNG MEN.

While it is not intended that the services at Grace M. E. church to-night shall be exclusively for young men; yet it is to be hoped that our places of business will close at seven o'clock in order to give an opportunity to all of our young men to hear Rev. Dr. Leftwich present the subject, "A Plea in Behalf of Young Men." Services at 8 o'clock. Praise service, 7.45 p. m.

Just Received

At Wilmington's Big Racket Store, 46 rolls of very pretty new Matting, from 10, 12½, 15, 16⅔, 18 and 20 cents.

Floor Oil Cloth, 2 yards wide, for halls, at 50 cents; fine Opaque Linen Window Shades, 36x72 inches, spring rollers, for 25 cents; 8x7 feet, at 35 cents; beautiful 10 4 Marseilles Bed Spreads, at 60 cents and $1.00.

† GEO. O. GAYLORD, Proprietor.

A STATE DIVISION

OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Organized by the Various Chapters in North Carolina—Officers Elected—Constitution and By-Laws Adopted—To Meet Again in Wilmington in October Next.

A State division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in this city yesterday. The convention, which organized the division, was composed of delegates from the different State chapters, and was called by the charter chapter, Cape Fear, of this city.

The meeting was called to order yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the Wilmington Light Infantry armory by Mrs. Wm. M. Parsley, President of Cape Fear Chapter. An election of temporary officers resulted in Mrs. Parsley being elected President, and Miss Mary F. Sanders, corresponding secretary of Cape Fear Chapter, secretary.

The President appointed Mrs. Jas. Carmichael and Miss Sanders as a committee to examine credentials. The committee reported two credentials received from Pamlico Chapter, of Washington, and one from the Asheville Chapter. A telegram was received from Asheville requesting Mrs. Wm. M. Parsley to represent the chapter of that city in the convention. The delegates present were Mrs. Louise N. Blount and Miss Annie Bragaw, of Pamlico Chapter, Washington, and Mrs. Wm. M Parsley, Mrs. Jas. Carmichael and Miss Mary F. Sanders, of Cape Fear Chapter, this city. The chapters of Raleigh, Salisbury and Asheville were not represented by delegates.

The following communication from the Raleigh Chapter was received:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23, 1897.

At a meeting of the Raleigh Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy held April 18th, an article was read from the Baltimore *Sun* showing that the G. A. R. and other similar organizations in the Northern States propose introducing into the schools a partisan history, in which all Southerners who took part in the Civil War are to be branded as rebels and insurrectionists, Gen. R. E. Lee being especially named as one to be so regarded; and that Prof. McMasters, who has been employed to write such a history, is now engaged upon it; therefore be it resolved:

First, that the Raleigh Chapter, No. 98, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, ask the Cape Fear Chapter to take this matter into serious consideration; to present it at the meeting of the chapters of the U. D. C. of North Carolina, to be held at Wilmington on the 28th proximo, and to cause it to be presented to the United Order Daughters of the Confederacy at the first suitable opportunity, so that action may be taken to meet this proposition of the G. A. R., either by endorsing the best history already written or by appointing a historian who shall prepare a school history, giving a truthful account of the causes and motives which led to secession, and of the characters and actions of the men who engaged in the vain but glorious effort to free this country from Federal oppression.

Second, that this chapter pledge itself, after raising fifty dollars for the President Davis monument fund, to devote all other funds that it may raise to the expense of preparing such history.

Third, that the Raleigh Chapter requests that the various chapters of the U. C. D., which shall meet in Wilmington on the 28th proximo, shall lay these facts before the camps of veterans of their respective homes and ask that these camps take prompt action in regard to this most important matter, and that the question in its entirety be presented to the United Camps of Veterans which will meet in Nashville on the 28d of June next.

[Signed.] KATE MACKIMMON,
KATE A. OLDS,
ANNIE LANE DEVEREUX.

The above was heartily endorsed and Cape Fear Camp United Confederate Veterans will be requested to present the communication for action at their reunion in Nashville, Tenn., June 23d.

A constitution and by-laws for the division being presented, the same was carefully read and discussed. The constitution was adopted with several amendments, and the by-laws were adopted as a whole.

Mrs. Jas. Carmichael of Cape Fear Chapter, and Miss Annie Bragaw, of Pamlico Chapter, were appointed a committee to nominate the permanent officers for the division. The committee after consultation recommended the following list of officers, all of whom were unanimously elected:

President—Mrs. Wm. M. Parsley, of Wilmington.

First Vice President—Miss Lida T. Rodman, of Washington.

Second Vice President—Mrs. John S. Henderson, of Salisbury.

Third Vice President—Mrs. Jno. Hinsdale, of Raleigh.

Fourth Vice President—Miss T. L. Patton, of Asheville.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. A. Watson, of Wilmington.

Historian—Mrs. Fannie Fisher Tiersman of Salisbury.

Registrar—Miss Annie T. Bragaw, of Washington.

Treasurer—Mrs. Gaston Meares, of Wilmington.

Recording Secretary—Miss Kate McKimmon, of Raleigh.

On motion, the President was empowered, in cases of declination, to fill such vacancies.

It was suggested that Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late "Stonewall" Jackson, a resident of this State, be elected President of the division, but she was not eligible, not being a member of any chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. It was ordered that a letter be addressed to Mrs. Jackson informing her of the remembrance and requesting her to permit Cape Fear Chapter, the charter chapter, to place her name on their honorary list of members.

It was decided to hold the next convention on the second Wednesday in October, 1897, in this city.

About 2 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

Shipments of Strawberries.

About 5,700 crates of strawberries were shipped yesterday; 1,200 by Southern Express Company and about 4,500 by C. F. T. Company.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

Marriages Yesterday.

At 9 15 last night Mr. John Bailey Farmer and Miss Estelle A. Burnett were united in marriage. The happy event was solemnized at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Geo. T. Riley, in the presence of a number of invited guests, Rev. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, officiating. Mr. B. C. Moore was best man and the bride was given away by her father, Mr. J. J. Burnett. After the ceremony a very enjoyable reception was tendered the happy young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer will make their home with Mr. Geo. T. Riley, corner of Sixth and Nun streets.

Mr. James C. Stewart and Miss Ida E. Thompson were married yesterday morning at 8 15 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother on Campbell street near Fourth. Rev. A. D. McClure officiated. Mr. Stewart is the chief engineer at the Champion Compress, and the bride is a popular and highly esteemed young lady. The couple left on the 9 o'clock train for a Northern tour.

Case Compromised.

Since the adjournment of the last term of the Superior Court the case of T. W. Strange, administrator, vs. Leo Haid, has been compromised. This is one of the cases which grew out of the will of the late Larry Brown. The first case, Mary Williams vs. Leo Haid, was tried in the Superior Court in this city over a year ago, and a judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The defendant, through his counsel, Judge Connor and Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy, appealed to the Supreme Court, which granted a new trial, but at the last term of the Superior Court a non-suit was entered. Col. T. W. Strange, Geo. Rountree, Esq., and C. P. Lockey, Esq., represented the plaintiff.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—13 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—1 bale cotton, 33 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bbls rosin, 47 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—6 casks spirits turpentine, 16 bbls tar.

Schooner Argyle—1 bale cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 27 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 14 bales; spirits turpentine, 47 casks; rosin, 86 bbls; tar, 63 bbls.

The Mayoralty Case.

A telegram was received in this city last night from A. G. Ricaud, Esq., counsel for S. P. Wright et al., who is in Raleigh, stating that the Supreme Court would adjourn for the term to morrow, and would not sit in session next week. This looks as if the *quo warranto* case, which is of the utmost importance to our city and citizens, will not be tried before next October.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES.

The Principal Speaker Was Dr. Russell Bellamy.

[*New York Journal, 27th.*]

President McKinley received the members of the New York Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon in the parlors of the Windsor at 9 o'clock last night. The President is a member of the fraternity. The principal speaker was Dr. Russell Bellamy, who said:

"Brother William McKinley, President of the United States: We have come from every State in the Union to do you honor, to seek new inspiration and to be sent along with renewed ambition. This occasion will ever remain memorable to us all. It is on the eve of paying further tribute to the fame of that great General whose name resounds with patriotism, strength and truth; to whom a nation pays homage, not only for his loyalty toward the one, but his kindness and consideration toward the other. 'Let us have peace' tells the story of his life."

The President replied as follows:

"Doctor, I assure you I feel honored in meeting the members of the fraternity. I am very proud to be a member of such a fine organization as the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. It is as dear to me now as it was in my college days."

Shaking hands he remarked: "You see, I haven't forgotten the old grip yet."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Press Boy Wanted.

A strong active boy who has had experience in

Running Job Presses

can, if well recommended, secure employment by applying at the

ap 28 tf STAR OFFICE.

Cooling, Refreshing, Emollient.

Pyxis Toilet Cream

—FOR—

ROUGHNESS, TAN, SUNBURN.

Most Drug Stores sell it, 25 cents.

JAMES D. NUTT, Proprietor.

ap 29 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Mammoth Bargain Offering

OF HIGH CLASS

Millinery & Fancy Goods

Dry Goods and Notions,

On account of intended alterations in our store.

Great Opportunities for Wideawake Buyers.

CAMBRIC LINING
In black, white and colors, regular price 5 cents yard, this sale 4 cents yard.

SILESIA
In black, white and colors, regular price 10 cents yard, this sale 6¼ cents yard.

RUSTLING PERCALINE,
Regular price 12 cents yard, this sale 8 cents yard.

BLACK FRENCH CANVAS,
Regular price 7 cents yard, this sale 5 cents yard.

TRIUMPH PERCALES,
Regular price 7 cents yard, this sale 5 cents yard.

PACIFIC PERCALES,
40 inches wide, regular price 12½ cents yard, this sale 10 cents yard.

SHEPHERD PLAIDS,
30 inches wide, regular price 15 cents yard, this sale 10 cents yard.

SCOTCH DRESS SUITINGS,
38 inches wide, regular price 25 cents yard, this sale 19 cents yard.

DIMITIES AND ORGANDIES,
In all the newest designs, regular price 18 and 15 cents yard, this sale 12 cents yard.

FIGURED CREPON
For Drapery, nice new designs, regular price 10 cents yard, this sale 7½ cents yard.

NICE LINEN FRINGED TABLE
Cloths, regular price $1 50 each, this sale $1.10 each.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY
Bleached Table Linen, 56 inches wide, regular price 50 cents yard, this sale 38 cents yard.

TURKEY RED FRINGE DOYLIES, fast colors, regular price 50 cents dozen, this sale 39c dozen.

BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED
Fringe Towels large size, regular price 7 cents each, this sale 50 cents dozen.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE BLEACHED and Unbleached Fringe Towels, regular price 12 cents each, this sale 9 cents each.

And lots of other bargains too numerous to mention; but all are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.

Taylor's Bazaar,

118 Market Street.

Just received a new lot of Sailors, Dress Shapes and Patterns, Hats and Trimmings. All will be sold at Bargain Prices. apr 25 tf

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.

ap 20 tf

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Collector's Office, April 26th, 1897. Supplies for Revenue Vessels. Sealed proposals for supplying ship chandlery, rations, and coal to vessels of the United States Revenue Cutter Service in this Collection District during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, will be received at this Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 11, 1897. The coal furnished to be anthracite or bituminous of best quality; uniform in character; to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton; to be delivered on board the vessels at such times and in such quantities as may be required, at localities readily accessible to said vessels, and to be subject to inspection as to quality and weight. Bidders will name the prices both for steaming and stove coal, and also their facilities for furnishing the vessels with fresh water, and their charges therefor. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and no contract will be put in force until Congress shall have made an appropriation for the purpose. Schedules of ship chandlery may be had upon application at this Office. Separate bids will be received for lubricating and illuminating oils.

W. R. KENAN, Collector.

apr 29 4t thr fri

At The Unlucky Corner

THE BEST

White Wine Vinegar,

and other grades, too cheap to mention the price.

Molasses, Molasses, Molasses.

SYRUP, SYRUP, SYRUP.

Sweetening lower than ever.

S. W. SANDERS.

ap 27 tf

Tax Notice.

I WILL BE AT THE CITY HALL ON TUESDAY, June 1st, 1897, and every day thereafter (Sunday excepted) until July 1st, to receive the list of taxables for the City of Wilmington. Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

T. O. BUNTING,
Tax Lister.

ap 26 tf

News Depot

MAY THE 1ST, I WILL OPEN A NEWS Depot on Princess street, four doors east of STAR office. A full line of New York Dailies, and all Late Papers and Magazines will always be in stock.

apr 26 1t JAS. H. COWAN.

Wanted.

A purchaser or lessee for a well established Newspaper. Complete Job Printing outfit attached.

Address LOCK BOX No. 9,
ap 21 1w Wilson, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE THIS day sold out my entire interest in the Cigar and Tobacco business of J. R. Smith. All accounts due said firm will be paid to said J. R. Smith, and all accounts due by said firm are to be paid by J. R. Smith.

This March 27th, 1897.

apr 4 till my 1 WILLARD SMITH.

Hamme, The Hatter,

STRAW HATS, STRAW HATS, FELT HATS of latest styles. Umbrellas and Canes. Latest Styles and Lowest Prices at

apr 25 tf 26 North Front street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rehder's,

617 and 619 North Fourth St.

Window Shades! Mattings!!

Fair Window Shades, Pat. Spring Rollers, 12½c.
Window Shades, Linen Fringe, 25c.
75c Shades, Heavy Knotted Fringe, 45c.
Very Best Scotch Holland Linen Shades, 65c.
Very Good Fancy Mattings, Figured, 10c.
Better Quality at 12½ and 15c.
25c Quality Mattings 19c.
Door Mats, only 45c. Bargains in Rugs.
Floor or Oil Cloth 25c per yard and upwards.
Hemp Carpet at 12½ and 15c per yard.
Very Good Stair Carpet 25c per yard.
Ingrain Carpets at 25, 30 and 40c per yard.

BEAUTIFUL FIRE SCREENS.

Japanese Goods at 75c up to $3.
Japanese Reed Portieres $1.25.
Curtain Poles, Brass Fixtures, 35c.
Curtain Poles with Wood Trimmings 25c.
White Curtain Poles, Trimmings complete, 48c.
Brass Extension Rods 10 and 15c each.

DOTTED SWISS FOR DRAPERY.

Our Prices 12½, 15 and 19c per yard.

LACE CURTAINS.

3½ Yards Long at 45c.
3 Yards Long, Better Quality, 75c and up.
Drapery Silks 50c per yard, worth 75c.
Beautiful Silkalines 12½c per yard.

TABLE LINENS.

Blue and Red Checked Doilies 25c per dozen.
75c Doilies, Plain, White, Red and Colored Borders, at 48c per dozen.
$1.25 Doilies, Large Size, 98c per dozen.
$5.40 Table Napkins $1.48 per dozen.
Turkey Red Table Cloth 15c per yard.
25c Quality, our price 20c.
75c Grade, four styles, only 49c per yard.
Best Quality Table Oil Cloth 10c per yard.
Many other Bargains in our

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Shoes, Slippers, Clothing, Hats, Notions and Fancy Goods at

J. H. REHDER & CO,

Near Fourth Street Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.
Car fare paid on purchase of $3 and up. ap 24 tf

TO THE

Southern

Baptist

Convention

AT

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MAY 5th to 14th, 1897.

THE

Seaboard Air Line

OFFERS THE

Best Service!

Quickest Routes!

AND A

HALF RATE.

In addition to the regular Superb Double Daily Service, it is proposed to run

Three "Baptist Special Trains"

FROM

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia,

Making immediate connections with trains from all points

North, South East and West.

For special printed matter, maps, time-tables, rates, tickets, sleepers and all information, address or call on

B. A. NEWLAND, Agt. Pass'r Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
OR
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.,
Portsmouth, Va.

mar 16 tf

Best Quality Only

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Flour, Sugar, Molasses,

SALT MEAT, LARD,

Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Lime, Cement

Nails, Rivets, Hoop Iron, Snuff, Lye, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Cakes, Crackers.

Lowest cash prices.

WORTH & WORTH.

ap 9 tf

Spanish Peanuts for Seed.

500 BUSHELS SPANISH PEANUTS (FOR Seed), 300 bushels Field Peas, 300 bags Meal, 50,000 pounds Hoop Iron, 400 barrels Molasses, 1,000 bushels Mixed Oats, 1,000 bags Nails, 500 boxes Tobacco, (some fine bargains), and quantities of other goods, such as Canned Goods, Snuffs, Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Shot, Powder, Caps, Lye, Soap and complete line of standard drugs. Ask for sample and prices before buying.

D. L. GORE.

ap 16 tf 120, 122 & 124 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

ap 10 DAW tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29

THEY COULD IF THEY WOULD.

In his speech at the dinner of the Reform Club, in New York, ex-President Cleveland vehemently upraided the Republican party for its sin of commission and omission, its sin of commission consisting in its persistence in launching a new tariff upon the country, and its sin of omission in failing to address itself to the problem of currency reform, for the former of which the ex President can see no decent excuse, and for the latter of which he sees an imperative necessity. The large majority of the Democrats in the country will agree with him in both, although they may question the good grace of either complaint coming from a man who gave the Republican party so much aid and comfort during the campaign and contributed so materially to putting it in power again.

The complaint on the tariff does not come with good grace because the Republican campaign managers did not relegate the tariff but made it an issue and kept it an issue until the day of election. They shrewdly played the "sound money" game to catch the Democratic sound money gudgeons, but they never directly or indirectly agreed to abandon their contemplated work on the tariff. It is a mere gratuitous assumption on the part of Mr. Cleveland that they in any way became obligated to relinquish the tariff in recognition of Democratic aid received during the campaign and at the polls. That aid was voluntarily tendered without any agreement or stipulation for anything in return, the motive being in tendering it to defeat Bryan, because Bryan didn't stand with Grover Cleveland & Co. on the money question. That is all. They didn't like McKinley, but they saw no hope for the two fossils from Illinois and Kentucky, and they simply used McKinley as an instrument to defeat Bryan. McKinley knows this, the Republican party managers know it, and therefore they feel under no obligations to the "sound money" Democrats who deserted their own party and voted with the Republicans.

Nor was the Republican party pledged to any such currency reform as Mr. Cleveland and they who stand with him would like to see. They would like to see the Treasury notes and Sherman notes retired and destroyed. The Republican party was not committed to that. They would like to see the single gold standard established and made perpetual. The Republican party was not committed to that. They would like to see silver permanently shelved and used for nothing but fractional currency. The Republican party was not pledged to that. How then could the Republican party inaugurate a system of currency reform that would be acceptable to men who believe in the single gold standard, who would destroy all Government notes, and would limit silver money to half dollars, quarters and dimes? In view of the fact that the Republican party is not pledged to any of these things, the complaint by Mr. Cleveland that it has failed to address itself to currency reform is about as reasonable as his complaint that the Republican statesmen persist in giving the country a new protective tariff.

Both the Republican managers and Mr. Cleveland and the so called Democrats who are voiced by him in that speech are pursuing the wrong lines. Although they differ materially in some essentials they are both wrong. The Republicans are wrong in trying to force prosperity on the country by means of a tariff which will impose heavier burdens upon the people, and wrong again in dallying with the silver coinage question, which they are playing for politics; and the gold Democrats who worship at the Cleveland shrine are wrong in trying to force gold upon the country as its only money. Thus they are both, while apparently pulling against each other, combining to keep the silver question an issue and to make it the main issue in the next campaign.

It was in the power of the Cleveland administration to have settled the silver agitation if it had gone about it in the right way before it committed itself so irretrievably to the yellow coin. It is in the power of the Republican party to do it now without whispering a syllable against silver or showing the faintest semblance of hostility to it. The free silver sentiment was strong enough in twenty-two out of the forty-five States to give Wm. J. Bryan a majority in those States. It was so strong in some of the other twenty-three that McKinley's majority was very small. Out of the more than 12,000,000 votes cast, McKinley's plurality over Bryan was 600,000.

What gave Wm. J. Bryan 6,500,000 votes, the largest number ever received by a defeated candidate? Look at the States he carried and the question is answered. They are all agricultural States, depressed and suffering from a scarcity of money. That is what gave edge to the free silver agitation. Eight voters out of ten in these States didn't care a continental about free coinage, or any other coinage. What they wanted was some monetary system that would provide the necessary volume of currency and relieve the pressure from which they were suffering. They supported the demand for free silver because they felt that it was the only way to get the money they needed. That was the inspiration of their support and the ground of their action. If money had been plentiful there never would have been any monetary agitation, there never would have been any demand for free coinage. The people never agitate when they are prosperous, nor unless they have some cause for agitation.

This agitation will continue until the cause is removed, and the cause will not be removed until some steps are taken to provide the States which are short of money with the currency they need. If the leaders of the Republican party had the sagacity to see it, they would at once repeal the State bank tax. That would relieve the pressure, put the money question in the hands of the people of the States who would soon provide the ways to furnish all the currency they needed, and the needs supplied there would be no longer necessity or cause for agitation. If they would settle the money question and bring peace and prosperity to the country that is the short and sure way to do it.

MINOR MENTION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in sustaining the decision of Judge Adams in the Insane Asylum cases blocks the game of Republican Populist combine to billet upon these institutions some of the hungry henchmen. The State is to be congratulated upon this action of the courts, for it means that these institutions are not to be used as party spoils and made conveniences to reward partisan claimants regardless of the interests of the institutions or the welfare of those who find refuge there. These decisions apply to the asylums in which the test case was made, but in as much as the Supreme Court holds that an office is as much a man's property as his horse or house and lot, it seems to us that the decision covers all cases where the appointment or selection is for a stated period. It is both equitable and in the public interest that this should be so, for the person appointed may resign a lucrative position to accept such office in the belief that it is to hold at least for the time of appointment if not longer, and he may also incur considerable expenses incident to the acceptance of the trust. It is due to him that there should be some stability of tenure, and that he do not hold his peace subject to the caprice of the appointing power, or of succeeding appointing powers. It is also conducive to more efficiency when the incumbent feels secure and has no apprehension of being removed on summary notice. The asylums, at least, are institutions that should not be made party property, nor be used as stowing away places for party strikers. In these the proper qualifications are of the greatest importance, and when these are found changes should not be made, unless the removed be replaced by persons of superior qualifications.

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The framers of the new Canadian tariff took the precaution to guard against trusts and combines and incorporated in their tariff the following clause:

"Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that, respecting any article of commerce, there exists any trusts, any combination, association or agreement of any kind among the manufacturers of such articles or the dealers therein or any portion of them, to enhance the price of such article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of such manufacturers at the expense of the consumers, and that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the customs duty imposed on a like article when imported, then the Governor-in-Council shall place such article on the list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article."

A clause substantially the same as this was suggested to be incoporated in the Dingley tariff, giving the President the authority to suspend the duty on such articles as he became satisfied were controlled by trusts and combines, but the Ways and Means Committee paid no attention to it, and the bill passed the House of Representatives without any such protective clause. The reason probably was that the committee, or at least that portion of it which framed this bill, were more interested in the trusts than they were in the people. Possibly, however, some Senator who thinks more of the people than of the trusts may move for and insist that something of this kind be incorporated in the bill before it passes the Senate. If adopted and carried out in good faith, as this Canadian clause doubtless will be by the Canadian authorities, it would be a great protection to the people. It would, at least, have some restraining influence on the trusts.

***

The war cable dispatches look bad for the Greeks in the field and for the Greeks at home, where instead of the valiant, defiant cry for war a few weeks ago we hear the wail of disappointment and chagrin and the howl of the fickle, restless mob, in all of which the modern Athenians exhibit the characteristics of their ancestors of 2,500 years ago, who worshipped heroes one day and banished them the next. This fire in the rear is worse and more to be dreaded than the foe in the front, for it demoralizes and fearfully handicaps the Government in planning for resistance in what now seems to be an almost hopeless fight. But even with co-operation and unity of sentiment in Athens the end would doubtless have been the defeat of the Greeks, who had probably counted on assistance from other quarters, which has failed to come to them. Left to themselves they had not only to fight the Turks with their superior numbers, better officered and better equipped armies, but they had virtually to fight the six Powers and the money lenders of Europe too, who were looking after their Turkish loans, and lending more money to make them more secure. It was a fearfully unequal contest from the beginning, rashly challenged and quickly ended. But the chivalry of the world sympathizes with Greece, and regrets that her valor was not better rewarded.

A London dispatch says the bankers will lend Turkey five times as much money as they will lend Greece and at half the interest. While they are taking less interest from Turkey, they are showing a good deal more interest in her.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The Bolters are trying to organize themselves so they may be taken charge of by Mr. Hanna again. Mr. Hanna is a fine old hen for gathering in stray chicks.—*Atlanta Constitution. Dem.*

—— The new Canadian tariff bill is reported to be very popular in that country because it hits the United States some pretty hard licks. That is just the reason why the Dingley tariff bill is not popular in this country: it hits the United States some very hard licks.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— When Mr. Dingley, in his World interview, calls the Wilson tariff a 'free-trade" measure he discard all rules of discrimination and definition. The Wilson law was only less protective than the McKinley tariff, and except increasing the raw material free list a little it abandoned none of the principles of McKinleyism.—*New York World, Dem.*

—— One of the brightest merchants of the city is authority for the statement that when the Dingley tariff bill goes into effect no man with a family to support who makes less than $15 a week will be able to wear wooden clothes. And yet there are some who vote the Republican ticket who maintain that a high tariff is for the benefit of the working man.—*Rechmond State, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Professor in Physiology Class—"Can you tell me which is the olfactory organ?'

"Student (unprepared)—"No, sir."

"Correct."

— Hobson—"Well, Brooklyn is the last place on earth I should want to go to."

Dobson—"Want to be placed in Greenwood, eh?"

— Mrs. Littletot—How do you write your beautiful Scotch dialect stories, Mr. Scribbler? Is it very hard?

Mr. Scribler—Not hard, but trying; all you've got to do is to stuff a hot potato in your mouth and dictate to a five-dollar a week stenographer."

— "My husband is the most considerate man in the world."

"In what way?"

"When he gave me my new writing desk he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one. Few men would be as thoughtful as that."—*Collier's Weekly.*

— "Why don't you do as I do when your wife asks you about your going on down town of nights?" asked the fat man. "I simply tell her the straight truth."

"Yes," said the lean man, "but that is where you have the advantage of me. Your wife doesn't believe a word you say."

— Mrs. Nuwed—"There is one thing I like about you, dear. You don't throw your mother's biscuits in my face."

Mr. Nuwed—"No, darling; I don't want to spoil your beauty. Her biscuits were even worse than yours."—*Brooklyn Life.*

—Tommy—What kind of a store is that one, papa, where they have three colored glass jars in the window?

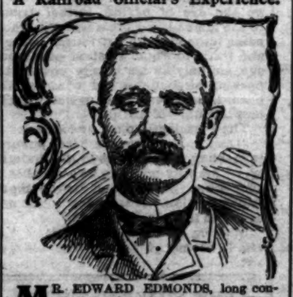
Papa—That is an apothecary's shop, Tommy.

Tommy—And that place next door to it that has three balls in front of it?

Papa (with a sigh)—Oh, that's a bypothecary shop, Tommy.—*Judge.*

Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.



MR. EDWARD EDMONDS, long connected with railroad constriction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness, hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sleepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could get no rest day or night. I consulted leading physicians and tried advertised remedies. They gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.....

P. O. Box 85, David City, Nebraska.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded.

Headache stopped in 20 minutes by Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. "One cent a dose."

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. Cures All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. [Change, June 15 1y su tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Standing in the garden at the home of Mr. Caleb Peeler, Midway, Davidson county, is a boxwood which is fifty-four feet in circumference. It was very small when planted by Mrs. Peeler, when she was 8 or ten years old. This was more than sventy years ago.

— Greenville *Reflector*: Mr. Sam Coward, of Swift Creek township, killed a 17 months-old calf to-day and brought it to Greenville to sell to the market men. The remarkable thing about this calf was its immense size. It measured 9 feet in length and weighed 428 pounds dressed. The hide weighed 70 pounds.

— Concord *Standard*: Sunday morning officers George W. Means, of the revenue department, and Deputy John S. Hill, received notification that a blockader was doing a flourishing business in No. 11 township, and acting upon this announcement a search was instituted and the outfit was captured within less time than two hours.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Great pressure has been brought to bear upon Gov. Russell to get him to pardon Robert Doughtry, who is now in the penitentiary serving out a term of twenty years for murder in the second degree, having been convicted at the Fall term, 1891, of Buncombe Superior Court. Doughtry was a good citizen and there were some good reasons urged for his pardon; and he would, no doubt, have gotton it, had it not been for his bad prison record. It seems that in May, 1892, one year after being put in the penitentiary, he tried to escape. Because of this and other insubordinations the Governor yesterday refused to pardon him.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Robert Bailey was run over by a south-bound freight train at Lexington yesterday morning at 3 o'clock and instantly killed Bailey worked at Cecil's brick yard in Lexington but was off Saturday on a spree. He was arrested and tried for being drunk and it is thought that he was under the influence of whiskey when the train struck him. He was sitting down between the rails and the wheels did not touch him. The entire train passed over his body and he was mashed into pulp, nearly all the bones in his body being broken. The train did not stop and Bailey's remains were found on the track yesterday morning. The home of Mr. Bailey was at Jackson Hill. —— Mr. Dave Foréman tells us of the arrest of six citizens of Troy last week on a charge of making counterfeit money. Spurious five and twenty-five cent pieces have been scattered around the town promiscuously of late and the six people who were arrested had large numbers of the coins in their possession. They were placed in jail and other arrests will be made this week. Every one who had any of the bad coins have thrown them away or hid them. Numbers can be found by scraping in the sand along the streets and in different parts of the town. Some of the coins are very badly made, a rough edge being left on them.

THE IRON DUKE.

Wellington and His Ways as Seen by Two English Artists.

When engaged on the two pictures, "The Queen Receiving the Sacrament" and "The Christening of the Princess Royal," much of my father's time and money were spent in taking them from one nobleman's house to another to obtain sittings, but often to find, after making an appointment with a duke or a lord, first that he was engaged, and after waiting for hours that he regretted not then being able to see Mr. Leslie, but would be at his service on the following day. The Iron Duke was an exception, and the day after he received a note from my father I saw a white haired elderly gentleman walk up the short gravel path and steep steps of our little villa, and shading his eyes from the sun take a rapid survey of the front garden as he stood on the steps, and how, when a small maidservant answered his knock and question, "Is this Mr. Leslie?" with "Yes, sir. What name, please?" his reply in a very clear, loud voice, "The Dook of Wellington," nearly made the girl drop where she stood, and not only brought my father, palette and brushes in hand, to her rescue, but many heads out of the upper windows of the adjoining villa.

Then, before going indoors, he informed my father and all the neighbors in the same loud tone that the distance between Apsley House and ours was "five miles," repeating it more than once, and when my father ventured to say, "I think not quite so much, your grace," he closed the argument thus: "Oh, yes, it must be. I'm a good judge of distance, and consider it certainly over five miles." The duke had come on horseback, and was much pleased when told that my father would wait upon him for a sitting at Apsley House, but on doing so he was received by the duke with, "Well, Mr. Leslie, didn't you find it a long way—over five miles, I am sure?"

A few days later my father chanced to mention this to Sir Edwin Landseer, who knew more of the duke than he did. Sir Edwin said: "It is no use to differ with the duke. I once did about some engravings of my own pictures with which he was having a room papered, and ventured to suggest that, as many of them were valuable proofs, they might be attached to the wall only by paste round the edges, so that at any future time they could be removed without injury. But he cut me short at once with: 'No, no, that would not do at all. What I do is this: I get a man with a pot of strong paste and a big brush, and he pastes them all over the backs, and up they go at once, with no more bother about them.'"—Temple Bar.

Mark Twain on Interviewing.

Mark Twain does not like to be interviewed. His opinion of the literary ability of the average interviewer is not at all flattering to the latter either. In a talk with Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain once said: "I think the poorest article I ever wrote and destroyed was better worth reading than any interview with me that ever was published. I would like just once to interview myself, so as to show the possibilities of the interview."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The forgetmenot has two or three emblematic meanings. One is suggested by its name; the other was probably originated by its color. Blue among flowers is generally associated with the tender passion.

In 12 days' time the distance between New York and St. Petersburg may be traversed.

That tired feeling is due to impoverished blood. Enrich the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous. †

HOMING PIGEONS.

POINTS FROM FANCIERS ON THESE INTELLIGENT BIRDS.

Careful Observers Declare That the Birds Fly by Sight—The Four Points In Homing Pigeons Which Fanciers Consider of Prime Importance.

What the peculiar gift is which enables the pigeon to return to its home from great distances is a matter upon which authorities disagree. The most general opinion among those who know anything of the subject is that the birds fly by sight alone. This theory would seem to be borne out by the fact that the best and most highly bred of racing birds have frequently been lost in the London fogs. The fact that instinct is unerring and that the homing pigeon not only frequently errs, but exhibits at times great indecision as to the correct course for him to pursue, seems to preclude the idea that he is governed solely by instinct. The theory which is most generally accepted is that the bird is gifted with remarkable eyesight and also with a memory for landmarks which is superior to a similar faculty in any other animal. That the bird possesses a high order of intelligence is shown from the fact that homers which have become lost in a race will frequently return to the room in which they have been kept at the starting point of their speed test.

In selecting homing pigeons for racing purposes even the best fanciers often pick out birds as most like racers that cannot fly 20 miles without becoming lost. The meanest, most scraggy looking bird, without a single good point, sometimes leaves its handsome competitor, who is, to all appearances, perfect in physical proportions, far in the rear. Still, fanciers look with interest at four points in a homing pigeon which are considered of prime importance. The first of these is, strange as the fact may appear to a novice in the art, the eye. Mr. Starr, one of the foremost and most successful of American fanciers, has this to say of the eye:

"The white eye may mean the cumulet, and, if so, indicates that the bird will fly high, have great endurance and wing power. If the eye is dark, the head round and the beak short and close fitting, there will be a preponderance of the owl type, and the result will be that the bird will fly later at night than any other type. But, whatever the character of the color, the ball must extend beyond the line of the head and be so placed that the bird should have a view of what is behind as well as before it. When a bird returns from a journey over much new territory, this protrusion of the eyeball is greatly increased, showing to what a great strain the powers of vision have been subjected."

While Mr. Starr, in common with other successful American fanciers, pays little or no attention either to the size or shape of the head, this point is the second at which European fanciers look with interest. It is generally conceded that the shape makes but little difference. The skull may be flat, long and narrow, or high, short and wide, but it must have room for the brain, and for a large brain at that, or else the bird is not considered a likely candidate for racing honors. Great stress is laid on this organ by all Belgium and Holland fanciers, but in this country the feature is almost entirely overlooked.

The chest should be broad and is of as great importance as the wing. A narrow chested bird can fly no great distance without exerting the muscles which give fullness to the breast beyond their endurance. The wings and tail should both be exceptionally long, as the tail acts as a rudder, and the shorter wings require much added exertion for the same amount of flying.

The color of a pigeon has no significance, but the rule in breeding is to cross the colors when practicable.

Even the best bred of the homers require most careful and intelligent training before they are entered in races. While the physique of the bird is well developed at the age of 10 weeks, it is thought best to give a considerably longer time for the brain to develop before the bird is trained for the work which lies ahead of him. At the age of 4 months the first trial trips may be made, and he is then flown from distances of between 2 and 90 miles at intervals of two or three days apart. Many birds are lost in these trial trips, and those which return safely from the longer trial trips may be considered fit to enter in the young bird races. The shortest of these is 100 miles in length, and birds are not supposed to be flown more than 90 miles before taking part in the speed trials.

For the young birds the system of training is supposed to accomplish two widely different results. In the first place they teach the young bird to return to his loft, and in the second they develop the muscles and prepare them for the hard work which the races will require of them. Training trips for older birds are made with the sole view of getting their muscles limbered up again and toughened for the longer races.—Chicago Chronicle.

Reaching an Understanding.

What I want to know," he began after the chief clerk had been sent for and had arrived at the window, "is whether the money order department is open nights?"

"No, sir."

"Not open at 10 o'clock at night, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Should I receive a money order from my brother in Tawas at 10 o'clock at night I could not get it cashed?"

"No, sir."

"I would have to walk around all night with that order in my pocket, would I?"

"Not necessarily. You could go to a hotel and have it cashed next morning."

"I see. The idea is a good one. Even if the landlord did not know my brother in Tawas it would make no difference?"

"I can't see how it would."

"If I had a note from you, for instance," persisted the man, "stating that I expected a money order from my brother in Tawas tomorrow night"—

"But you haven't a note from me."

"And I won't get one?"

"No, sir!"

"And in case my brother in Tawas fails to send me a money order I cannot depend upon you?"

"No, sir!"

"For a note?"

"No, sir!"

"Nor the price of a bed?"

"No, sir!"

"Thanks—I see. I wanted to know, you know, so there could be no mistake. Money order not to open at 10, no note, no price of bed. Brother in Tawas better bring the money down himself. Good day."—Detroit Free Press.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by issuse Fifty cents and $1.00 at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS

For the Wilmington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

Scott's Hill, at Acora Branch, April 24, 25.
Market Street, at night, April 25.
Clinton, at Browning's, May 1, 2.
Burgaw, at Herring's Chapel, May 8, 9.
Brunswick, at New Hope, May 14.
Grace church, May 16.
Bladen Street, at night, May 19.
Fifth Street, May 23.
Onslow, at Swansboro, May 27, 28.
Jacksonville and Richlands, at Richlands, May 29, 30.
Columbus, June 4.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, at Fair Bluff, June 5, 6
Waccamaw, June 8.
Kenansville, at Warsaw, June 10, 11.
Magnolia, June 12, 13.
Bladen, June 19, 20.
Elizabeth, at Carver's Creek, June 26, 27.

The District Conference will meet at Clinton and will embrace the second Sunday in July. R. C. BEAMAN, Presiding Elder.

There Is Nothing So Good.

There is nothing just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, so demand it and do not permit the dealer to sell you some substitute. He will not claim there is anything better, but in order to make more profit he may claim something else to be just as good. You want Dr. King's New Discovery because you know it to be safe and reliable, and guaranteed to do good or money refunded. For Coughs, Colds, Consumption and for all affections of Throat, Chest and Lungs, there is nothing so good as is Dr. King's New Discovery. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute			6
Standard			6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔	6	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔		@	5¾
Shoulders ℔	4½	@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	22	@	23
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	10	@	16
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	33	@	42½
Virginia Meal	33	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	12	@	13½
Dairy, Cream	14	@	14½
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	19	@	15
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	90
EGGS—℔ dozen		@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 50
Straight	4 60	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White,		@	43½
Car load, in bags—White,		@	40
Oats, from a store		@	30
Oats, Rust Proof	43½	@	45
Cow Peas	80	@	90
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔—			
Clover Hay	75	@	80
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	1 00
Western	90	@	95
North River		@	90
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔		@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER(City sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	18 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	20 00	@	30 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hhds		@	26
" " in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	26	@	29
" in bbls		@	33
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	7 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	40
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50	@	5 00
SUGAR, ℔ ℔— Standard Granulated		@	5¼
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	3¾
C, Yellow		@	3½
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill		@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	4 50	@	5 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 00
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
4x20 Heart	5 00	@	6 00
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
Cypress	4	@	5 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 50	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 40	@	1 60

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE April 28

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 27 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 26½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 25 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 70 and 1.90 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 25½ @26c; rosin steady, $1 40, 1 45; tar firm, $1 10; crude turpentine quiet, $1.80, 1 70 1 90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	47
Rosin	86
Tar	63
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—207 casks spirits turpentine, 411 bbls rosin, 20 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4½	cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary	6½	" "
Low Middling	6¾	" "
Middling	7½	" "
Good Middling	7¾	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—14 bales; same day last year 89.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 65c; Fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 42½@45 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch $3.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 28—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan at 1¼ and closed offered at 1¼@1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange weak; actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487¾ for demand; 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 487@487½ and 488¼@489. Commercial bills 485¾. Silver certificates 61¾@63¼. Government bonds firm; fives, registered, 112¾; fives, coupon, 114; fours registered, 111, fours, coupon, 112¼; twos, registered, 96¼. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 122. North Carolina fours 103. Railroad bonds firm.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 28—Rosin steady, strained common to good $1 65. Spirits turpentine firm, 31@31½c.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 26c; sales—none Rosin was firm, sales—none: B, C, D, $1 30, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 55, I $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $2 05, W G $2 15, W W $2 25.

SAVANNAH, April 28.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 26c; sales of 145 casks; receipts 1,526 casks. Rosin closed firm; sales 3,000 barrels; receipts 3,269 barrels; closing quotations: A $1 40, B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 45, F $1 50, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 80, M $2 00, N $2 15, W G $2 30, W W $2 50.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 28—There was intense excitement on the resumption of business at the cotton exchange this morning, following yesterday's holiday. The early transactions were upon a very heavy scale. Up to noon the record showed sales of 200,000 bales, with trading in 500 to 2,000 bales lots quite common. The market had an irregular opening. The basis of the early improvement was the strong attitude of the Liverpool market, while our market was closed yesterday and the continued strength of the English market to-day. Private cables assert that English spinners are well supplied with orders for goods, while in need of raw cotton supplies and that English sentiment regarding the outlook remains quite bullish on the theory of continued peaceful tendencies in foreign political circles. At the best point to-day the market showed a net rise of 8 to 18 points and finished steady in tone at a net advance of 10 to 18 points on near positions and 1 to 7 points on far months.

NEW YORK, April 28—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7 11-16c.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 744 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,150 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 2 753 bales; forwarded 45 bales; sales 3 351 bales; sales to spinners 104 bales; stock (actual) 205,349 bales.

Cotton futures opened irregular, closed steady; sales 356,300 bales; Jan'y 7 00 February 7 03 April 7 36, May 7 35, June 7 41 July 7 46, August 7 47, September 7 19, October 6 96, November 6 94, December 6 96.

Spot cotton closed firm; middling uplands 7 11-16c; middling gulf 7 15 16c; sales 3,351 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 6,384 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,790 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 7,053 bales; stock 513,886 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 20 583 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,913 bales; to France 8,618 bales; to the Continent 17,818 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6 410,653 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,848,583 bales; exports to France 653 223 bales; exports to the Continent 1,866,348 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

April 28.—Galveston steady at 7 5 16 net receipts 278 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7¾, net receipts 735 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7 11-16, net receipts — bales; Boston, holiday, net receipts 456 bales; Wilmington steady at 7¾, net receipts 14 bales Philadelphia, firm at 7 5-16, net receipts 17 bales; Savannah, steady at 7¾, net receipts 915 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7¾ net receipts 546 bales; Mobile, nothing doing, 7¼ net receipts 283 bales; Memphis, firm at 7¾, net receipts 146 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¾, net receipts 934 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¾, net receipts 141 bales.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

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Remember you can have your Choice of any Bicycle of American Manufacture.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found that the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are *subject to verification.* All copies of THE NEW YORK *TIMES ordered* under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not hereto*fore* been received. *The offer is* intended solely for new subscriptions, and *orders* from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, under no circumstances, be accepted as filling up the required number.

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PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter or culars and sub cription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send toe signed and addressed let er circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. by this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its m rits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks;" it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted in employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against these newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily proved to be an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the Supplement, devoted to a review of books and art; show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

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THE TABB & JENKINS HARDWARE CO.,
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ap 17 1m

A NAME.

At first a glimmer, wavering and pale,
Pierced here and there a cloud's o'erhanging veil,

And then at length a great star, full and bright,
Broke forth and cast its radiance on the night.
—Catherine Young Glen in Century.

THE COLOR OF THE EYES.

Dark Eyes Said to Be More General Among Women Than Among Men.

Into the realm of sentiment, with heavy footfall, like a bull in a china shop or an elephant among porcelain, the sedate and matter of fact statistician obtrudes himself, intent on dealing, through percentages, with matters which one might think would be exempt from such prosaic consideration. The latest subjects of statistical inquiry are light and dark eyes, and as the result of sundry responses to questions propounded in various countries and duly authenticated it has been discovered—and not merely discovered, but also proved—that, taking the average of Europe and America, 44.6 is the percentage of men having light eyes, including blue and gray. The proportion of girls and women having blue or gray eyes is by the same computation 34.2 per cent. In other words, blue eyes are decidedly rarer among women than among men, and it is for this reason perhaps that blue eyes, especially in combination with blond hair, are esteemed so highly as a feature of feminine beauty.

Men have light eyes oftener than women, but in the intermediate grade of color between light and dark the percentage of the two sexes is very nearly though not quite the same. In this intermediate category are brown and hazel eyes—neither pure light nor genuine black. The percentage of these among men is 43.1 and among women 45.1. The percentage of dark, or, more properly, black, eyes is larger among women, being 20.7 per cent of the whole number, while among men it is 12.3. Perhaps it is the relative rarity of dark eyes among men which establishes the rule that dark eyed men are esteemed by women to be more fortunate in the color of their eyes than blue eyed men.

The figures upon which these percentages are based are the result of inquiries not prosecuted in one or more of the countries of Europe or one or more states of the United States, for, as is well known, in southern European countries dark eyes both among men and women predominate, while light eyes are to be found in just as high a proportion in northern countries.—New York Sun.

DICKENS' DUMMY BOOKS.

The Most Delicious Satire Was Inscribed On Their Covers.

Gad's Hill was a merry house, writes Stephen Fiske in fondly recalling incidents of his visits to Charles Dickens in an article telling of the personal side of the novelist in Ladies' Home Journal. Dickens was a wellspring of mirth, and his humor infected the whole party. Often when I came down from London he would walk out and lean against the doorpost while I was at the gate, and we would shout with laughter over the fun that we had had and were going to have. When everything else failed, the library was an unending amusement. The room was lined with books from floor to ceiling, even the backs of doors being bookcases, but the books on the doors and along the floor were bogus. Dummy backs had been lettered with titles and pasted on the glass, and the titles had been selected by such wits as Dickens, Yates, the Collins brothers, Albert Smith and Mark Lemon of Punch.

We used to sit on the floor to study this mock library and roll over with delight at some clever satire. I remember "The Virtues of Our Ancestors," a volume so thin that the title had to be printed lengthwise; "Five Minutes In India, by a British Tourist," in two volumes as large as an unabridged dictionary; "Lives of the Poets," a mere pamphlet; "Eggs on Bacon," to match "Coke on Littleton;" "Statues Erected to the Duke of Wellington," 15 portly volumes, and there were dozens of other quips and cranks A catalogue of these bogus books should have been preserved, but nobody thought of writing it out; nobody realized that Dickens would ever die.

Collar of Honor.

In France the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals decorates dogs who have distinguished themselves by deeds of bravery with a tastefully designed "collar of honor." Says a Paris letter:

Among the animals already decorated in this way one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bulldog, whose specialty it is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. It is calculated that the intelligent animal has already saved the lives of eight persons, if not more, in this way.

Pantland, another bulldog, received a collar in 1887 for saving his mistress from the attack of a footpad, and Turk, a splendid Newfoundland, has had a similar honor for saving three young children from drowning on different occasions.

An Easy Remedy.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Mrs. Cumso as she tossed about in bed. "I'm suffering dreadfully from insomnia."

"Go to sleep and you'll be all right," growled Mr. Cumso as he rolled over and began to snore again.—London Answers.

Happy are those that knowing in their birth they are subject to uncertain changes are still prepared and armed for either fortune. A rare principle and with much labor learned in wisdom's school.—Massinger.

LOVE'S POSTOFFICE.

It was romantic, but impossible. She was the fifth daughter of Dr. Pillingham of Curzon street, Mayfair, and he the third son of the Earl of Broadmoor, with an allowance that kept him in neckties and cigarettes, together with a bedroom and "the run of his teeth" at the family mansion in Grosvenor square.

Lord Broadmoor had put down his gouty foot as heavily as he dared and thundered "No!" And as, in addition to his lordship, Lady Broadmoor claimed Dr. Pillingham's attendance for five minutes every morning, at a guinea a visit, they were not patients to be offended rashly.

So Miss Dorothy Pillingham and the Hon. Guy de Woking had one meeting to say "Goodby," after which they were to meet as strangers. No one quite knew how they had ever met at all.

"You will neither write to him nor hear from him," said Dr. Pillingham sternly.

"Father, I cannot promise," said Dorothy, sobbing.

"I don't care whether you do or not. I'll see to that!" said Dr. Pillingham. And from that day every letter into and out of the house was scrutinized and every walk poor Dorothy took was in the company of some one stern and severe.

"If I hear of you communicating with that girl, you go with a shilling," said the Earl of Broadmoor to his son.

"'All right, governor; keep your hair on. You've got to hear of it first," said Guy de Woking under his breath, but his father fortunately did not hear and soon after sounded Dr. Pillingham as to how parental discipline worked in the case of Dorothy.

"A charming nature, Lord Broadmoor," said the old doctor, "a charming nature. Our affectionate intercourse is uninterrupted. Every morning she helps me on with my overcoat, just as usual, brushes my hat, sees that my stethoscope is in its place—I used to be continually forgetting it—and, though I'll be bound she knows where I'm going, says not a word."

"I am delighted to hear it," said Lord Broadmoor. He had not watched his son's correspondence, trusting rather to the watching on the other side, and also to the fact that he had never seen Guy read anything but a sporting paper or write at all, except under compulsion.

"Very satisfactory," said Lord Broadmoor, recurring to the subject ten months later. "All blown over and ended."

He had been telling Dr. Pillingham of an excellent appointment in a government office which he had obtained for Guy.

"I should not have got him a billet in London," continued his lordship, "if they had not forgotten one another."

"I hope he likes his work," said Dr. Pillingham.

"It's the first thing he has ever persevered with. There he goes to his office," said Lord Broadmoor as the front door banged loudly. "But he ought to be earlier all the same. How late it is! You, too, must be later than usual, doctor, I think."

"I fancy I am," said Dr. Pillingham. "Is her ladyship ready to see me?" And he followed a powdered footman out of the room. When he came down stairs, Lord Broadmoor was standing in the hall. "I should be obliged, Dr. Pillingham," he said, "if you would take a hurriedly written line from me to Lady Honoria Shawcrotha, to condole with her on Sir Patrick's accident."

"Certainly," said Dr. Pillingham, slipping the little three cornered note into the lining of his hat. "I will put it here, with one corner projecting. I cannot forget it then."

"By the way," said his lordship, "I hope Miss Dorothy does not regard me as a terrible ogre."

"Tut, tut," said Dr. Pillingham. "She has forgotten everything, and we have restored her liberty. She has been quite civil lately to young Dr. McGregor. She never would speak to him before. In fact, I really hope"—

"Quite so. A very suitable connection. Thank you," said Lord Broadmoor as he reached his study, while the footman closed the door on the doctor.

* * * * * * *

"My dear Lady Honoria," said Dr. Pillingham, "a note of condolence from Lord Broadmoor—the sympathetic outpouring of a kindly heart."

"Dear Lord Broadmoor!" said Lady Honoria, smiling at the old doctor graciously as she opened it. "How different the courtly grace and dignified style of our day from the slangy familiarity of the present time!" She gave a sudden gasp and sank back upon the sofa. "This from Lord Broadmoor!" she moaned.

The note fell to the floor. The commencement, written large, caught his eye at once.

"My own little Dolly Daddlecums."

"To me of all people!" gasped her ladyship.

"Certainly not," said the doctor. She would have turned the scale at 19 stone, so "little Dolly Daddlecums" was obviously inadequate.

"Written in a foreign hand and meant for whom I know not!" she groaned. "Poor Lady Broadmoor—but stay! You must not read it!"

"I have read it," he said, putting it in his pocket, "and you may take it from me, Lady Honoria, that it was not meant for you, and it was not from Lord Broadmoor." And he bowed hurriedly and left the room.

"Take this to your mistress," he said to the butler in the hall, putting on his hat, "and say that it is the note I should have given her." And to his coachman he said sharply, "Home!"

Ten minutes later Dorothy stood before her father in his consulting room, pliant and submissive, her hands folded together.

"And how long, miss," he exclaimed, "has this attachment been revived? How many of these infamous missives have I borne in my hat to and from my patient's house?"

"It's a year since you said we must break it off, father, a year yesterday. You must have carried—exactly—" and she made a mental calculation—"subtracting your month's holiday and the day you wore your white hat unexpectedly and allowing for leap year, 674."

"And this," he exclaimed, "was your filial solicitude. You have disgraced my name."

"I changed it yesterday."

"What?"

For the first time for 19 months he saw her smile.

"Allow me," she said, "to introduce the Hon. Mrs. Guy de Woking, and at least, dear father," she added, "for a whole year you have never gone out without your stethoscope."—Exchange.

Hawthorne as a Worker.

There is a story about the famous Brook farm experiment to the effect that several of the most distinguished members, Hawthorne among them, found the place so uncongenial that they used to lean over the pigsty and scratch the pigs' backs for amusement. When, however, it became Hawthorne's duty to feed the pigs, he drew the line. Scratch a pig's back he might; feed a pig he would not. His daughter, Mrs. Lathrop, denies that he was a finical man. She writes in the Cambridge Magazine:

"Hawthorne could work with his hands too. He hoed many a vegetable garden, planted sunflowers, of which he was a thorough admirer, cut bean poles cheerily and ate his personally raised fresh vegetables with the best of us. He did not fear to help his wife in their early married life by doing the housework when she was not strong enough. Moreover, he did not do it with surly innuendoes and sudden snarlings, nor did he abruptly stop and sit down to niggardly reproach. He washed dishes and cleaned knives and cooked like a prince of fairy tale reliability and gentleness."

Truthfulness.

A man may, from education, training and habit, or even from motives of policy or other reasons, usually speak the truth and be esteemed accordingly. Yet he may not by any means be imbued with the spirit of truth which animates his neighbor, who loves and reverences it, not merely for its results, but for its own sake, whose impulses spring toward it and whose whole life manifests it not only in word, but in deed and in thought. Truth does not get exalted by flinging it at people. It is exalted whenever it is really expressed in a man's life and shines out through him.—Exchange.

A PLEA FOR PLAIN FOOD.

Hints That May Save Many Doctors' Bills and Valuable Lives.

It is not a generally understood fact, but a fact nevertheless, that some of the wealthiest and most luxurious appearing people live on the plainest food. There are children in the families of millionaires who would no more be permitted to partake of such meals as are given to the children of many a laboring man than they would be allowed to use articles that were known to be poisonous. Many a mechanic's little ones live on meat, warm bread, all the butter they want, and that of an inferior quality, coffee as much as they choose, and cheap bakers' cake, which is in itself enough to ruin the digestion of an ostrich.

The children of one family make their breakfast of oatmeal or some other cereal and milk, with bread at least 24 hours old, a little, very little, butter, sometimes none at all. The breakfast is varied by corn bread, well done, a little zwieback and sometimes stale bread dipped in egg and cracker crumbs and browned with butter. A fresh egg is often the only article outside of farinaceous food that they are allowed. For dinner, which is the middle of the day, they have some well cooked meat, one or two vegetables, a cup of milk if they like it, or weak cocoa, with plenty of bread and butter and a simple dessert. Supper, which is a very light meal, frequently consists of graham crackers or brown bread and milk or the pudding, eaten with a little molasses or maple sirup.

A few days ago, in a call at the house of a workingman, there were five children seated at a table, on which was a large dish of meat, swimming with gravy, in which potatoes had been cooked. These potatoes were saturated with fat and almost impossible of digestion by any person of ordinary constitution. There were hot rolls, soggy looking and smoking from the oven; parsnips fried in lard and reeking with the grease. A pile of cheap cakes, sufficient to fill a good sized four quart measure, stood on one corner of the table; also two pies, with crust containing so much lard that they looked absolutely greasy. There was coffee, dark and rank looking and worse smelling, and this the children were indulging in quite as much as they pleased. They ate like little wolves, with an unnatural and ferocious appetite. Two of them had pasty, unhealthy looking complexions; one was evidently suffering from some skin disease; the elder of the group had an ugly looking eruption on his face and ears, and the entire lot were living examples of the results of a mistaken system of feeding. It was no surprise to the visitor to hear, a few days later, that two of them were very ill, one hopelessly so, with cholera morbus.

That the death rate among such people does not increase with frightful rapidity is the one thing that the thoughtful persons and philanthropists never cease to wonder at.

The parents of these children would undoubtedly have said that they gave the little ones the best they could afford, but this was just exactly the cause of all the troubles. They gave them too much and too expensive food. A proper diet would have cost a third of the money and would have saved health and doctors' bills, to say nothing of their lives.—New York Ledger.

So Am I.

An elderly gentleman living in mid Lancashire was noted for his inebriety. On one occasion, when he had been imbibing pretty freely, he was met by the clergyman of the parish in which he lived.

"Drunk again, John!" said the pastor.

"So am I! So am I!" replied the truthful John, much to the amazement of his spiritual adviser.—Spare Moments.

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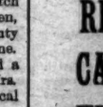

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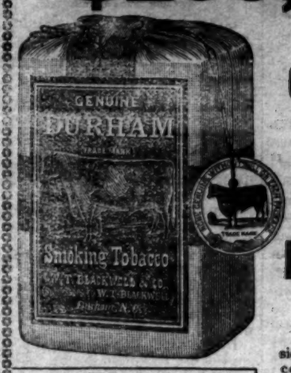

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APRIL 15, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A M — No. 42—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.30 a m, Warsaw 10.18 a m, Goldsboro 11.50 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.30 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.34 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m; Philadelphia 1.45 a m, New York 4.50 a m, †Boston 5.40 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 6.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.20 p m, Wilson 11.46 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.34 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 1.30 p m, Boston 4.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 4.20 P M — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.46 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.40 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.05 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 1.32 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.08 p m, Magnolia 4.25 p m.

DAILY 9.41 A M — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.13 p m, †Norfolk 9.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.35 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 8.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.42 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m,, Florence 8.35 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.38 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.30 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8 54 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20a m, Weldon 11.47 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m,returning leave Parmele 10.10 a m and 4 30 p m, arrives Washington 11 40 a m and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m Sunday, 4 00 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m, returns, leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 7 50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.35 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 05 a m, returning leaves Rowland 5 30 p m, arrives Dillon 5.52 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 35 p m, Chadbourn 5.30 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 43 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.08 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 5 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.36 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 08 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 28 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m, Hartsville 9 25 p m, Bennettsville 9 50 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.37 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 50 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 07 p m, arrive Florence 6 35 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 3.05 p m, 11.10 p m, arrive Selma 3.50 p m, Smithfield 5.35 p m, Dunn 5.55 p m, Fayetteville 6.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.55 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.30 a m, 10.30 p m, Dunn 12.01 p m, Smithfield 12.40 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 21 a m, arrive Denmark 6 30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, arrive Creston 6 07 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m; arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Kilbot 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.42 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Kilbot 8.35 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
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T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. ap 16 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND	
*6	†8		†7	35
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
7 00	2 00	Lv..Walnut street..Ar	12 40	
7 20	2 20	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 20	3 25
9 20		Ar..Jacksonville...Lv

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 29

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

A New Passenger Traffic Association Organized—Officers Elected and Other Business Transacted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representatives of leading railroads of the South met here to-day and concluded the formation of a new passenger traffic association, to be known as the Southeastern Passenger Association, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The articles of association were tentatively formed at a recent meeting at Atlanta, subject to the concurrence of four absent members. These members were present at the meeting to day and, after some minor changes in the articles, they were formally adopted.

The roads entering the association are the Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railway; Atlanta & Western; Atlantic Coast Line; Central of Georgia; Florida Central & Peninsular; Florida Eastcoast; Georgia & Alabama; Georgia Southern & Florida; Louisville & Nashville; Mobile & Birmingham; Pennsylvania; Plant system of railways; Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac; Southern; Tifton & Northeastern; Western of Alabama.

The Seaboard Air Line system has not joined the association.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Henry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, as president; Joseph Richardson, formerly commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association, as chairman of the Conference Committee of the new association.

The articles adopted to day set forth the object of the association in the following preamble:

"For the purpose of interchanging authentic information in regard to the tariffs of the respective parties, members of this association; for consultation and mutual advice in regard to the reasonableness of tariffs and the publicity of the same; and to aid in fulfilling the purposes of the laws of the States and of the United States, affecting commerce; especially with the view of preventing illegal and unjust discriminations between persons and localities, or kinds of traffic."

The territory of the association is south of the Ohio and Potomac, and east of the Mississippi rivers. The articles provide for a conference committee to whom shall be submitted all changes in rates, rules or regulations affecting the traffic within the territory of the association. It is made the duty of the chairman to discourage reductions in rates by rebates, drawbacks, commissions, or by any illegal devices.

At the conclusion of the morning session, which was behind closed doors, the officers of the association stated that the new agreement is designed to come fully within the requirements of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri case. It is said to be mainly in the nature of a club arrangement, for the exchange of information of mutual benefit and not for a control of rates within the meaning of the recent decision.

All of the roads entering the association were represented at to day's meeting, either in person or by proxy. Among the prominent railroad men participating were W. W. Finley, second vice president, J. M. Turk, traffic manager, and W. A. Turk, general passenger agent, of the Southern Railway; Henry Walters, president, and T. M. Emerson, traffic manager, of the Atlantic Coast Line; B. W. Wrenn, traffic manager, of the Plant system.

The Southeastern Freight Association meets here to-morrow to conclude an organization similar to that of to-day on passenger traffic.

FOUR LIVES LOST

In a Fire on Third Avenue, Brooklyn—Property Loss $25,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Four persons lost their lives in a fire at 1978 Third avenue, Brooklyn, early to-day. The dead are Mrs. John Newall and her two children, aged three and five years; Mrs. Celia Barnett, aged thirty-eight years.

The flames began in the lower hall and spread with great rapidity through the building, completely cutting off the escape of the Newall family, which occupied the top floor. When Mrs. Newall found the stairway burning and the halls filled with smoke, she threw her children—Louis aged eight and John aged five—from a window to the street below, where four men held a blanket to catch them. The children bounded from the blanket and were killed by falling on the sidewalk. Mrs. Newall was afraid to attempt the leap and was found suffocated later in her apartments. Her husband escaped with slight burns. On the floor below lived Mr. and Mrs. Barnett. They reached the street in safety, but Mrs. Barnett ran back into the burning building to secure some jewelry she had left behind. She was subsequently found in an alcove room dead and slightly burned. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The fire, it is said, was of incendiary origin. That many more lives were not lost is only due to the prompt action of the police.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

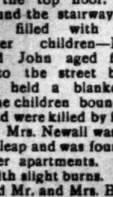
Train Wrecked Near Old Fort—One Man Killed and Three Men Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 28.—A special to the *Citizen* from Old Fort says.

Train No 74 was wrecked three miles east of Old Fort, caused by the pulling out of a drawhead. Five cars wrecked. The train crew was uninjured. A colored man named Gilmore, from Baltimore, was killed and two other colored men hurt, but not seriously. Robert Lumb, white, of Raleigh, N. C., was badly bruised but will recover.

ROYAL



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Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

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A FEARFUL STORM.

WIND AND RAIN AND FLOOD IN OKLAHOMA.

Towns of El Reno and Guthrie Swept by Raging Waters—Many Persons Drowned—Hundreds of Buildings Destroyed—Damage Estimated at Millions of Dollars.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, April 28.—For miles to-night the Canadian valley is a dreary waste. At sunrise this morning a mighty wall of water, from six to eight feet high and a mile wide, broke upon West Guthrie without warning crushing houses, sweeping away property and drowning people by the score. Every movable thing was swept before the wave, which passed on into the valley with resistless force, wreaking terrible destruction to life and property wherever it reached. Dozens of human lives are known to have been sacrificed, how many may not be ascertained for weeks; hundreds of houses were wrecked; for miles farms were completely ruined, bridges and tracks were washed out and railway traffic in every direction is at a standstill. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proved in vain. Many people floated down the stream before they could be reached and their fate is unknown; others will pass the night in trees or perched on housetops. The property loss is placed at something near a million dollars.

Fully two-thirds of the victims were colored people. Business has been suspended all day in Guthrie. As thorough an organization for relief as is possible has been made, but all aid has been necessarily retarded by the confused condition of things. It will be impossible to explore the houses until the water subsides, as many of them are submerged. As darkness gathered many overturned houses could be seen far out in the flood but it could not be learned whether their occupants escaped. The river is thirty feet above its ordinary level. A heavy rain began falling this afternoon. A threatening bank of clouds came up from the Northwest and many persons fled to their tornado cellars, fearing that another disaster was upon them. Luckily, however, the danger was slight.

The Cotton Wood river, a small stream that winds between Sheepbanks in West Guthrie, was bank full from a heavy rain yesterday and last night. About 6 o'clock waters from a cloud-burst above added to those already nearly up to the level of the high banks and the flood was sweeping through West Guthrie, a section populated mostly by colored people.

Persons who saw the first wall of water said that it was about eighteen feet high, spreading entirely across the valley. There was no water in front of it save that in the river's channel. The first wave was followed by others in quick succession, until the whole settled into a bank of water from six to eight feet high.

EL RENO, April 28.—For the first time since the white man settled in the Canadian valley, twenty-nine years ago, this morning's sun sent its rays over an Oklahoma sea. The final storm and flood came as a fitting climax to a week of unusually heavy rains and damaging floods. A fierce storm Saturday tore out sewers and moved small buildings. Saturday at midnight a hurricane blowing forty-six miles an hour drove blinding sheets of water through the roofs of the already damaged houses. People were driven in terror to their storm cellars and caves, and spent the night in momentary expectation of being borne away by storm or flood.

Sunday dawned bright and clear, but yesterday noon another deluge descended. By 6 o'clock the rainfall amounted to over five inches. A huge black cloud was observed moving toward the city from the west. The cry "Get under the ground" arose on all sides, and the streets were soon filled with running, shouting people seeking cave or cellar. Stores and homes were deserted, and the people huddled together waiting for the blow. The centre of the storm passed over the southeastern corner of the town, striking the hills across the valley and wrecking all it touched. With the tornado came the heaviest fall of water ever recorded here in a like period, over two inches falling in thirty minutes.

All day the river had been rising at a frightful rate, reaching the railroad bridge and moving it out of line. The wagon bridge went out when the water reached its floor and the bridge and drift, serving as an obstruction, forced the water out over the bottoms, washing out crops, moving houses and drowning stock. A dam on the Ellison ranch gave way and carried out a bridge on the Fort Reno road, swept the Fair grounds clean and flooded the yards of the Choctaw Railroad. Rising into the houses of farmers it compelled them to desert their homes.

A party composed of A. E. Woodliff, Pete Carr, Henry Schaefer, Charles Justin, James Tompkins, Rev. Father Hall and other immediately set to work saving the unfortunates. In the home of Thomas Palmer, the latter's wife and several children were rescued from the tops of bureaus just as the water was creeping up to their feet. It was with difficulty that they were removed to the improvised rafts of the rescuers and taken to dry land. The families of Mrs. Hall, Tom Potter, Col. Severy and Mrs. Black were rescued from their homes in a similar manner. In each instance the water had swept through the windows and was gradually rising. During the trip the raft of railroad ties went to pieces on a submerged wire fence and the entire party was precipitated into the water. They were all saved. A little child of Frank Holman fell into a washed-out crossing and was drowned.

Lightning struck the spire of the Presbyterian church and totally wrecked it. The school house for colored children was struck at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the structure shattered and about fifty pupils more or less seriously hurt. Several other houses were struck by lightning, but no one was killed. Farther west the lightning killed much stock. The electric light wires went down and the town was in darkness last night.

Reports from surrounding towns are meagre, as telegraph wires are down and trains have all been stopped on account of washouts. It is known, however, that many homes have been washed out in towns adjacent to El Reno, and it is feared many lives have been lost.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

Reports the Arrest of two American Citizens in Cuba Recently.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Consul General Lee has reported to the State Department the arrest of two naturalized American citizens in Cuba recently, in whose behalf he had interested himself, Jose T. Dumas was arrested in Havana. The consul general, on being informed of the arrest, made a request upon the Spanish officials for a statement of the charge upon which the man had been arrested but up to the 21st, the date of his report, the answer had not been received. The second case was that of Rafael Fernandez Diez, captured by the Spanish troops in Sagua. He is now held in jail there and in this case also the consul general has requested that all the rights conceded by treaty be extended.

Balloting for United States Senator in the Florida Legislature yesterday resulted: Call 80, Chipley 24, Raney 18, Hocker 6, Barlord 5, Scattering 3, total vote 86.

A BULL RUN AFFAIR.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS AFTER THE BATTLE OF MATI.

A Terrible Scene—Vivid Picture of Disaster and Fear—Men, Women and Children Killed by the Frightened Soldiers—Another Panic on the Abandonment of Larissa.

[Copyright 1897 by the Associated Press.]

ATHENS, April 28.—The retreat of the Greeks, after the battle of Mati, developed into a rout before many miles had been covered. The Larissa correspondent of the Associated Press, who was with the retreating troops, has arrived here and his story of the fight is full of interest. While soldiers, villagers, women and children were marching along, all hopelessly mixed up and the soldiers anathematizing their officers, a dozen horsemen and as many riderless horses appeared. The cry went up "The Turks are upon us," and the stampede began. The frightened soldiers and villagers commenced to fire in every direction, and the terror of the animals added to the confusion. The correspondent, who narrowly escaped being shot by irregulars, says the mad firing kept up for half an hour.

"The scene was terrible. Men, women and children were killed. The way was strewn with ammunition boxes, broken carts and furniture, the bedding of soldiers, blankets and tin pannikans. The latter rattled under the horses' feet, blankets became entangled in them and the horses, frantic with alarm, galloped about among the flying crowds, many of them riderless and deserted.

"Guns and ammunition, wagons and carts added to the obstruction. Their traces had been cut in order to enable the drivers to mount the horses attached to them and seek safety in flight.

"There were many struggles between the fugitives for the possession of the horses. In this manner the affrighted crowds struggled on for several miles, presenting a most vivid picture of disaster and fear. Some of the Greek officers, it is true, did their duty. They ordered the buglers and trumpeters to sound 'cease firing,' and rode about calling upon the fleeing soldiers to halt. But others of the Greek officers lost their heads and pushed onward as terror-stricken as the soldiery. One brave officer tried to bring his men to their senses by presenting a revolver at them and shouting: 'Stop, stop,' but he might as well have called upon a whirlwind to stay in its course.

"General Mavromichaelis, who had evidently reached Larissa some time before, rode back some distance in order to arrest the stampede.

"Two miles from the Larissa road is situated an embankment, where the general succeeded in inducing half a company of foot sore soldiers to fall in, but thousands continued the pell mell rush for Larissa.

"There was a block at the bridge across Salambra river at the entrance of Larissa. Another terrible scene was there presented, guns, men and horses struggling in a fearful mass.

"In the streets of Larissa there was indescribable confusion. Troops of all arms were mixed together and threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless of the calls of the trumpets and bugles summoning them to fall in. The inhabitants rushing about the streets, intensified the confusion. The mere mention of the Turks was sufficient to create a frenzied rush.

"When the moon rose and the neighborhood of the town could be made out with some distinctness, matters became calmer and at dawn the excitement had been reduced to a restless movement from street to street, and an anxious discussion of the future.

"Some estimates of the number of deaths which occurred during the stampede and indiscriminate firing say that from five hundred to six hundred persons were killed. But your correspondent thinks these figures are exaggerated, though people declare they have seen may wagons bearing the dead to Larissa.

"The five newspaper correspondents who were in the stampede all had miraculous escapes from death.

"The first hours of daylight were spent by the Greek officers in assembling their scattered troops and sending them to Pharsalos. The troops continued the march without any refreshment and it is alleged that many of them had not tasted food since Friday morning.

When it became known that Larissa was to be abandoned there was another panic. The women and even the children went about drawing their hands across their throats, showing what they expected of the Turks, and in an incredibly short time the roads leading to Pharsalos and Volo were crowded with people, vehicles and animals, the latter bearing all kinds of household effects.

"A special train of trucks took to Volo about three thousand people of every degree, the passengers hanging on to the roofs and platforms like a swarm of bees; but the majority trudged along on foot and many of the refugees threw anxious looks back at Larissa and the vale of Pempe, fearing every moment a rush from the Circassian cavalry.

"By 1.30 p m. Larissa was emptied. Instead of following the troops to Pharsalos the correspondent, in order to get off his dispatches pushed on to Volo, where there was a panic almost equaling the one witnessed at Larissa. Fugitives were arriving at Volo every few minutes, and they spread a rumor that the Turks would enter the place in a few hours. In the absence of steamers there was a general rush for caiques, on board of which the well-to do classes went to Euboe, or other islands. Your correspondent hired a caique and went on board of it with a newspaper companion, Mr. Holdall. In a minute there was a great commotion, crowds of people shouting to us to come out of the boat. Then a number of men made a rush on board of her, threw Mr. Holdall out and pushed the correspondent ashore. It seems that the lower classes, panic-stricken, determined that if they could not escape from Volo no one else should do so, and they cried, 'We all must die together.'

"To such an extent did this felling of panic spread that a Government steamer which was embarking wounded soldiers for the Piræus was obliged to leave Volo harbor, owing to the fact that the frantic population threatened to make a rush on board the steamship, which would probably have resulted in great loss of life. As it was, the wounded soldiers were taken on board the steamer in small boats and the vessel sailed for the Piræus in a hurry, leaving two English nurses and six wounded Greek soldiers on the quay. The nurses and the wounded men were taken to the British consulate.

"The excitement continued all day Sunday. I secured a caique on the following day and proceeded to the island of Euboe, whence, by caiquing and driving, I reached Athens to-day, having been five days without taking my shoes or clothing off."

BASE BALL.

The Record of Games Played by Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Baltimore—Baltimore 18; Brooklyn 6.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5; Boston 6.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5; Cleveland 0.
Louisville—Pittsburg 2; Louisville 1.
New York—New York 11; Washington 8
St. Louis—St. Louis 5; Chicago 6.

GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

Reports of Fighting Near Pharsalos—Ministerial Crisis Still Unsettled—The Powers Expected to Intervene.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 28.—Matters at Athens are likely to remain unchanged until the ministerial crisis is settled, when overtures from the Powers to intervene are expected. The Sultan is said to be willing to listen to terms.

The downfall of the Delyannis cabinet is taken for granted, though it has not actually occurred. M. Ralli, who is likely to succeed Delyannis, was equally keen for war.

Little or nothing seems to be known at Athens or is reported here as to the movements of the Greek fleet.

The only news of actual fighting in progress this afternoon comes from Velestino, which commands the road to Volo. Possibly this indicates an intention of the Turks to march southward.

It is said that Edhem Pasha has sent a white flag to Volo with the assurance that the Turkish troops will inflict no damage upon the city or citizens. There seems to be little doubt, therefore, that he intends to occupy Volo.

The Greek forces now extend in a fourteen-mile line from Pharsalos to Velestino. Pharsalos commands the Tarka pass and the road leading to Athens by way of Larissa.

ATHENS, April 28, midnight.—The legislative assembly met again this evening. Ninety five Deputies were present. As a Senate quorum is 104, another adjournment was necessary. The adjournment was followed by considerable excitement and cries of disapproval from the gallery.

The session was awaited with the greatest anxiety. A dense crowd gathered in the vicinity of the chamber to get the first news of such action as might be taken. There was, however, no disorder. Many of the ministerialist deputies declare that they will vote against the government on the question of confidence.

Late last night it was rumored that the Greeks are still fighting in front of Pentepigadia.

The opposition leaders issued an address to the public this morning asking that order be maintained. It had a calming effect upon the people.

ATHENS, April 28.—A dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Paris says that M. Hanotaux, the French foreign minister, had a five hours' interview to-day with the Turkish ambassador. It is understood that the subject under discussion was the terms upon which the Powers are to base their intervention between Greece and Turkey.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Madrid says that M. Hanotaux, in the course of the conference, urged the Turkish ambassador to hold out the olive branch to Greece, adding that if the Turkish troops went further France would be compelled to come forward as the defender of the Christian cause.

WARM WIRELETS.

Colonel John S. Mosby is very much better, and the strongest hopes are entertained of his entire recovery.

Miss Mamie L. Patrick who was to have been married yesterday to D. W. Culley of Newport News, has mysteriously disappeared from her home at Hampton, Va.

The Kentucky Legislature yesterday elected Wm. J. Deboe Senator, to succeed Hon J. C. Blackburn. The final ballot resulted: Deboe 71, Blackburn 50, Martin 18, Stone 1.

Burruss, Son & Co., bankers, Norfolk, Va., who failed Tuesday for $340 000, yesterday paid over between $30 000 and $30,000 to depositors who placed money in the bank Tuesday.

The Republican sub committee of the Senate Finance committee, which is preparing the tariff bill has decided not to attempt to report the bill, to the full committee before next Monday.

Owners of the Acetylene gas invention have submitted a proposition to the council of Richmond, Va. to buy the city gas works. They offer one million dollars cash for the plant and obligate themselves to keep the prices as low as they are now.

The Seaboard Air Line announces that commencing May 1st, Pullman sleeping cars will be operated between all points on the system and Nashville Tenn., in order to accommodate the travel to and from the Tennessee centennial, May 1st to October 30th.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE'S SONS.

They Were an Energetic Lot, but Had Few Other Good Qualities.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte was the best of the four sons of Lucien I. The others made the states of the church too hot to hold them. All had impetuous, masterful tempers and literary and archaeological tastes. In different ways each contrived to bleed the late emperor of money. They were brought up at Muignano among the Etrurian remains which their father disenterred during more than 20 years, to the enrichment of most of the great museums of Europe.

Pierre and Antoine lived like banditti, carrying off women and shooting the men who went to stop or came to arrest them. Pierre fired his final shot at Victor Noir, at Auteuil, and killed him. The eldest, whom I remember as Prince of Musignano, was married to a daughter of his uncle Joseph. He revolted against the pope, was president of the Roman constituent, and such a violent domestic tyrant that his wife ran away to Paris to supplicate the emperor to protect her and her son—the future cardinal.

The Prince of Musignano met this by threatening to publish certain papers of the first Lucien proving over and over again the dishonor of Josephine and Hortense. Louis Napoleon bought these documents at his cousin's price. The death of the wife, Zenaide, put an end to the feud. The late Prince Lucien, who obtained a civil list pension of £250 a year—about the fourth of the entire fund—figured in Paris during the second republic as an ultra Liberal. He played this card until he got a large sum of money and a senatorship. This post was honorary, as he had to live out of France.

Antoine, the youngest of the four brothers, led a charmed life. His life was spared by the pope at the supplication of Lady Dudley Stuart and her mother. The papal government banished him, and he went to Greece, where he got into another serious scrape. In New York he had the narrowest escape of being lynched for forgetting that he was not at Musignano. Thence he went to Mexico and Panama, with a scheme in his head that he and Louis had talked over at Bordentown for making an interoceanic canal. He laid the egg at Columbia (?) which his cousin Lucien Wyse and De Lesseps hatched 15 years ago. Thus, had the man sent to arrest Antoine shot, instead of being shot by, him, the Panama bubble would not have been inflated in our time.—Paris Letter in London Truth.

NOW IS THE TIME to purify your blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for the purpose. Thousands of great cures prove that it is the One True Blood Purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite family cathartic and liver medicine. Price 25c. 1

The spring remedy that is better than all others is

Paine's Celery Compound

Thousands have been *cured* by it. Physicians use—recommend it. It

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Try a bottle.

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AN INCIDENT IN HUNGARY.

The Traveler Found Considerable Difficulty In Getting the Desired Information.

The Scotchman is generally credited with a good deal of canniness in his treatment of inquiries addressed to him by strangers, but the following colloquy, taken from a recent story, "A Girl's Wanderings In Hungary," is a match for anything to be met with in any part of the British empire:

We inquired the way to the inn from a man leaning over a gate stolidly smoking a long, carved, wooden pipe.

"The inn?" he answered slowly. "I don't know, I'm sure."

"Is there an inn here at all?" questioned my driver.

"Not that I'm aware of," answered he.

"Well, why didn't you say so at once, my good man?" I asked, a trifle impatiently. It was getting late, and I was very hungry.

"Because you didn't ask me," he replied.

"How far is it to the next village?"

"Which village?" he demanded cautiously.

"The nearest village."

"Oh, the nearest village is about two hours' distance from here," he said decisively.

"Is it a large village?"

"Well, no; scarcely that."

"Is it as small as this?"

"By no means."

"I suppose there is an inn there?"

"Ah, that I can't tell you."

"Haven't you ever been there?"

"Why should I go there?" he inquired in a surprised tone.

"Well, this is rather an awkward predicament to be in."

"Yes, it is," he acquiesced.

"It's getting so dark and damp and misty too."

"You are quite right, it is," he concurred, glancing round.

"What would you advise me to do?"

"I really don't know," he answered, scratching his poll.

"Could I get a bed anywhere in the village?"

"I really don't know."

"Are you married?"

"Of course I am."

"Is this your house behind you?"

"Of course it is."

"Couldn't your wife give me a 'shake-down' somewhere for the night, d'you think?"

"Of course she could, if that's all you want. Be pleased to alight and come this way."

A Jury Cajoled by Beautiful Women.

The jury (in the Martha Washington case, a famous trial of 40 years ago wherein the captain of the steamboat Martha Washington and others were charged with burning the boat to secure insurance) was chosen with difficulty. During its five weeks' service the members of it were assailed on every side by the zealous feminine sympathizers of the accused. By every art possible to youth, beauty and wit and the reckless abandon of lives largely spent in the companionship of adventurers were they approached. "If you do not go into that jury room and vote 'not guilty,' in an hour you will be a dead man," said the wife of Captain Cummings, confronting an aged juror on the staircase. Sprung from an old and respected Massachusetts family, she was a singularly beautiful, brilliant, dashing woman. As Olive Chapin she had gone in early girlhood to the west and become enamored of the picturesque river captain. Cummings did not see fit to marry her and went off to Mexico and opened his gambling house on the Rio Grande. One day as he sat dealing faro there his affianced presented herself. Disguised in man's attire and armed with a brace of pistols, she had made her way without detection to the Rio Grande. She was a skilled shot and could hit a dollar across a room. Leveling a pistol at the recreant lover's head, she said in a short, sharp voice, "Captain Cummings, marry me, or take this in your head." The astounded captain replied, "Why, Ollie, my dear, is that you?" The marriage ceremony was performed that day.—Lida Rose McCabe in McClure's Magazine.

Department Store Profits.

No other business that is conducted under one roof equals the department store in magnitude of detail. Take for instance the case of one of the giants of the species. It employs from 3,500 to 5,000 persons, according to the season. In a year it does nearly $10,000,000 of business. Its largest individual sale last year was an orchestrion for $4,500 and its smallest a patent clothespin for 1 cent. During the holiday rush there were several days when its gross receipts ran over $100,000. It has more than 70 departments. To heat it 100 miles of steam pipe are required, and the electric light plant would adequately equip a small city. It represents a rental of nearly $300,000 a year, and at a conservative estimate the daily expenses of the store are $5,000. When it is considered that this enormous sum is made up from the profits in sales, for the most part in small parcels, one gets an inkling of the infinite care in details and the perfection of system which go to make such enterprises as largely profitable as they are. A man who has himself conducted one of these businesses recently made this statement:

"The profits of the department store are represented by the cash discounts on its bills."—Samuel Hopkins Adams in Scribner's.

Are Twin Screw Steamers Economical?

There are no doubt certain great advantages connected with the adoption of twin screws, but in my opinion these advantages may be too dearly bought. For merchant steamers the cost of production is greater, the cost of insurance increases in an equal ratio, a larger engine room staff is required, and extra cost of maintenance is involved. But of more importance than all is the extra weight of machinery required for a twin screw over a single screw of equal speed.

The owners and builders should be the best judges of the type of steamer most suitable for their trade. Increased length means increased risk when navigating shallow and tortuous rivers and harbors, and for such work twin screws are certainly more suitable than a single screw would be. But the general economic efficiency available by resorting to augmented length and single screw propulsion is manifest.—J. R. Oldham in Cassier's Magazine.

Newspaper Men Always Good.

Maude—I'll never marry a clergyman, for he's always about the house, and I won't marry a newspaper man, because he's out the greater part of the time.

Harriet—Why not make a compromise?

Maude—I can't; there's no compromise between good and evil.—Adams Freeman.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 50 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Painter dor wanted. Single and steady. Apply in person at "Acme." Front and Dock streets. ap 26 3t

Eyesight is priceless. Don't neglect it. Who need go without Spectacles of a fine quality at the low price of $1 for them? I have the finest of Lenses in any style of frames, gold, nickel, aluminum, etc. To those who purchase no charge for testing and fitting. I have best of references. Am located at 317 Princess street. Dr. Childs, Optician. Come and see me. mar 14 tf su th

Bargains in Mattings and Rugs, also big drive in Table Linens and Towels this week at No. 18 Market street. 10-4 Sheeting still goes at 11½c. J. J Shepard. apr 18 tf

Now is the time for "Ice Cream." Visit Andrew Mavromichol's Ice Cream Parlor No. 705 North Fourth street, and get the best Cream at the lowest prices. Bell Phone 340. ap 17 tf

Your Country Produce send it to me. Seven years experience. Beef Cattle, Mutton, and Milch Cows a specialty. M. C. Benson, No. 5 South Water street. ap 10 tf

500 Potted Roses, fine varieties, 10 cents each, $1.00 per dozen without Pots. Tuberose Bulbs 20 cts per dozen. Handle and ship all kinds of vegetables in season. W. J. Kirkham, 104 South Front street. ap 9 tf

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 98. mar 13 tf

Hayden, F. R., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. o21

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Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses.

Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $9.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

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Our EASTER SHOES are going rapidly. Come early and get best selections. Take a look in our Window in passing. We shall be glad to see you come in.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts. ap 4 tf

Fresh Lemons.

10 Boxes Choice Lemons.
10 Cases Jersey Milk.
50 Egg Crates.
50 Dozen Washboards.
40 Dozen Brooms.
90 Reams Manilla Paper.
50 Boxes Smoking Tobacco.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

apr 25 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

For Sale Low

50 Barrels MOLASSES,
100 Barrels MULLETS,
50 Bags COFFEE,
200 Boxes TOBACCO,
all grades.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 28 tf 12 Market St.

Foreclosure Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Frank H. Blodgett, who sues in behalf of himself and all other creditors against the Union Construction Company, the undersigned receiver will expose for sale to the highest bidder at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Southport, N. C., on Saturday, the 15th of May, 1897, at 12 M., the following described property: All the right, title and interest of the Union Construction Company in and to the franchises, roadbed, rights of way, acqueducts, culverts, bridges and other appurtenances of the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company, as the same is now surveyed, profiled, graded and constructed, from the point where the same connects with the W., C. & A. Railway near Mooers' Bluff, Brunswick county, to the city of Southport; said also all the interest of said Construction Company in and to 400 coupon bonds of the sum of $1,000 each, secured by deed of trust made by the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, said deed being duly registered in said Brunswick county.

apr 13 3t J. T. ADAMS, Receiver.

Just Opened,

WITH FULL AND SELECTED STOCK OF heavy Groceries, which we are going to sell at lowest market prices. Have just commenced business here and realize that LOW PRICES make the best advertisement. Send us your orders or ask for quotations when needing anything in GROCERIES. Can handle NAVAL STORES in good advance.

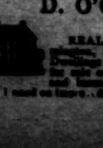
ap 24 D&W tf R. R. STONE & CO. No. 7 South Water St.

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of Lawrence Brown, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said intestate to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said intestate is indebted will present their claims to me before the 27th day of June, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 27th day of April, 1897.

THOS. W. STRANGE, wed Administrator.

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Renting, Collecting and Exchanging for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. I stand on leave and ask my real estate. jan 6 tf

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS

Having secured the services of Mr. George A. Peterson as manager of this Department, we are prepared to furnish estimates on

ROOFING,

GUTTERING,

Repairing of Roofs and General Job Work,

In or Out of the City.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO

ap 22 tf

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK,

No. 29 North Front St.

Foreign and Domestic

DRESS FABRICS.
Worsteds, Woollens
Serges, Mohairs,
Sicilians, Velvets,
Cordurops,
Cravenettes.

Hosiery.

Underwear.

Ladies', Men's and Children's

Kid Gloves.

Upholstery.

Parasols.

United Brand TRADE MARK.

Shirt Waists

EMBROIDERIES.
Inoia Linens,
Victoria Lawns,
Plain and Check Nainsooks
Long Cloth,
Soft Mulls,
Tarlatans,
Organdies,
Dotted Swiss,
Fancy Cotton
Nottingham Laces.
Oriental and Plauen Laces
French and English Valenciennes Laces.
Calais' Silk Laces.
Ladies' Neckwear Novelties.
Buttons, Buckles, Belts and Belting.

Notions.

Draperies, Corsets, New Percales, Mattings, Carpets and Rugs, Oil Cloths and Shades. ap 18 tf

Selling Dry Goods

IS MY PROFESSION. I am in the business to make it pay. Quick and many sales and small profits is the way to make success. I do lead in low prices, and sell more goods for the hard dollar than any other merchant in the State. I want your trade, and prices is what cuts the ice. Read my price list over and compare it with other houses:

Colored Lawn, good quality, at 2½c.
Fine Gingham at 3½c.
Heavy Chinelle, in remnants, at 5c yard, worth 7c.
Splendid Checked Homespun at 3½c.
White Sea Island Homespun, 1 yard wide, at 5½c.
Best Sea Island Sheeting at 5c.
Best Lawn worth 7c, now 5c.
White Extra Muslin at 4c.
Good plain White Lawn at 5c.
Fine Book-fold Lawn at 7, 8, 10c up to 25c.
White Pique, good, at 12½c; better, at 20 and 25c.
Colored Pique, best goods, worth 25c, job in short lengths, at 12½c.
Colored Dimities at 10c.
Fine Colored Organdies at 12½c.
Challies at 4½c; Wool Challies at 9c.
Triumphant Percales at 5c; 1 yard wide fine Percales at 7c; fine Sea Island Percales at 10 and 12½c.

BOYS' PANTS CLOTH at 8c Fancy Cottonade, 12½c; all wool very fine Pants Cloth, 25c.

Ladies' Hats all styles—Very nice Sailors at 9, 10, 15, 25c and up to $1.75 each.

Trimmed Hats at from 50, 75c, $1.00 up to $6.00.

Men's Work Clothes for $1 98, 3.00, 3 50, 4.00, 5.00.

All wool Clay Worsted Black Suits for $5.00, 6.00, 7.00 up to 9 00.

Prince Albert Coat Suits, best Clay Worsted, at $12.50.

The best line of fine Suits for $5.00 in the State. Middle Sex Blue Flannel for $5.00; best all wool black Cheviot at 5.00.

All styles of light weight Summer Suits. Fine Linen Suits for gents at $2 87 a Suit; black Alapaca Coats and Vests for $2.25, 3 00, 4 00 and 5.00.

Single Coats for 50c, $1.25, 1.75, 2 00 and 3.00.

Blue Serge Coats and Vests, all wool, nice Summer weight, for $4.00.

Odd Pants of every style, the largest and best selection in the State. Good Jeans Pants for 40c a pair; beavier, 50c; half wool, nice patterns, at 75c and $1 00 and fine Cashmere, $1.25, 1.50 up to 3 00.

I am at 119 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

apr 25 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Paid in Capital $125.000. Surplus and Undivided Profits $65,000

Promptness! Accuracy! Safety!

Liberal loans made at lowest rates on approved security. We have always made a specialty of supplying, without postponement, all customers desiring to borrow on good security.

Your Account Solicited.

DIRECTORS:
J. W. Norwood,
W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore,
C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair,
E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr.,
H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.,
P. L. Bridgers,
G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C.

ap 24 tf